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Women Told New Fight For Progress Is Ahead; Grandi Called to Rome

The World's Day—At a Glance
July 12, 1939

Women Warned Fight for Progress Lies Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Increasing resistance to the advance of women in many lines on which they have embarked was reported to the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, in convention here, by Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning. She declared American women, having won suffrage, were now facing their second major struggle for their own progress. [Details: Page 5.]

Italy Calls Count Grandi to Rome Post

ROME (AP)—Count Dino Grandi, Italian Ambassador to Britain, has been called home to replace Justice Minister Arrigo Solmi, resigned.

The official announcement gave no reason for the change. Count Grandi, leader of the Fascist march on Rome, had been Ambassador to London since July 20, 1932. He was considered Italy's No. 1 diplomat in handling difficult relations with Britain through the Ethiopian War sanctions period and the subsequent Spanish Civil War.

Security Tax-Exemption Issue Shelved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to sidetrack until next session legislation to prohibit future issuance of tax-exempt securities and to reduce surtaxes on individual incomes in the higher brackets.

The Treasury Department had recommended a ban on future tax exemptions on the ground they tended to deprive industry of needed investment capital and interfered with the Government's tax system. Treasury officials explained that while surtaxes on individual incomes ranged as high as 70 per cent, investors were inclined to put money in tax-exempt bonds rather than risk it in venturesome enterprises.

British Make Mass Flight Over France

LONDON (AP)—A mass flight of British bombing planes over France yesterday heralded new Anglo-French arrangements for cross-Channel aerial maneuvers as part of a consolidation of their aerial might. Planes variously numbered between 100 and 200 took off in the morning from airports in the English midlands and returned in the afternoon after having cruised over France. The flight was made up of squadrons of heavy and light bombers, some flying as far as Bordeaux. The British flight is to be followed by a return visit from French warplanes with more or less regular shuttle trips to follow.

News of the mass flight brought critical comment from the Berlin press.

British Bluejackets Guard Tsingtao Consulate

SHANGHAI (AP)—The British Navy yesterday rushed a man-o'-war to Tsingtao, North China Port, where the British Consulate was damaged the previous day in a demonstration which British said was Japanese-inspired.

The 900-ton escort vessel Lowestoft reached Tsingtao from Weihaiwei, and it was reported a guard of bluejackets had been placed immediately around the consulate.

British-Rumanian Trade Agreement Signed

LONDON (AP)—A British-Rumanian trade agreement under which Britain granted Rumania a credit of £5,500,000 and will purchase 200,000 tons of Rumanian wheat was signed today at the Board of Trade.

Danzig Führer on Way to Munich Parley

FREE CITY OF DANZIG (AP)—Albert Forster, Führer of Danzig Nazis, was on his way to Munich today.

The explanation was that he was to participate in a German art day this week end. It was acknowledged, however, that he would meet National Socialist Party and Government leaders and that there would be discussion of Danzig's differences with Poland.

Flying Boat Resumes Hop to Newfoundland

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—A 15-ton flying boat, built for the British Air Ministry, took off from Buffalo Harbor early today en route to Botwood, Newfoundland, on its 5,900-mile flight to England.

The ship landed here July 11 to refuel, which delayed its flight 24 hours and spoiled plans of Pilot Russell Rogers and his three-man crew for a one-stop flight from San Diego, Calif., to Felixstowe, England.

Green Puts WPA Strike Up to Congress

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told 200 union leaders at a policy conference today that the remedy for the "spontaneous" protest against WPA hourly wage cuts "lies with Congress rather than through strikes on WPA projects."

He had summoned the officials here for an extraordinary session to determine how to get Congress to restore prevailing wage payments to the new Relief Act as a substitute for requirements that all on WPA work 130 hours a month for a "security wage."

There was no apparent indication, however, that Congress would change the law at this session. The Administration's strength appeared to be aligned against modification. [Details: Pages 1 and 2.]

Publishers Start Return Flight to U. S.

LONDON (AP)—Several American publishers who flew to Europe on the Yankee Clipper last week end started home today. The Clipper took off from Southampton, England, and was scheduled to reach New York tomorrow afternoon.

Returning today were John Cowles of the Minneapolis, Minn., Star, Amon G. Carter of the Fort Worth, Texas, Star-Telegram, Roy W. Howard, President of the Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Silliman Evans of the Nashville Tennesseean, M. C. Meigs of the Chicago American, Edward Swasey of the American Weekly, and John D. Ewing of the Shreveport, La., Times.

'Teeth' Put in N. J. Ban on Alien Uniforms

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The Senate approved without a dissenting vote today a bill putting "teeth" in a previously enacted law banning the wearing of foreign uniforms by groups like the German-American Bund.

The bill described a violation of the law as a misdemeanor, thus giving jurisdiction to county courts.

Wallace Backs Loans to End Farm Tenancy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wallace indorsed farm tenancy provisions of President Roosevelt's new $2,800,000,000 lending program today as one way to check a steady increase in the number of farm tenants.

Testifying before the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Wallace said 42 per cent of all farmers are tenants, and that the total is increasing. Under the lending program, the Farm Security Administration would receive $600,000,000 for a seven-year program of rehabilitation loans to tenants.

Duce Presents Books to President Roosevelt

WASHINGTON (AP)—A dozen books were presented to President Roosevelt today, on behalf of Premier Mussolini of Italy, by Admiral Giuseppe Cantu, Italian Commissioner-General at the New York World's Fair. The White House did not disclose the nature or titles of the volumes.

Dispossessed

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Evelyn Harris

Who told Summer Institute of Social Progress at Wellesley how she lost her farm after making $30,000 a year.

Farm Problem Text of Woman Who Lost Hers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 12—Mrs. Evelyn Harris looks out at Lake Waban from the grassy slopes of the Wellesley campus as the Summer Institute for Social Progress discusses intricate economic problems in an expert way. "Theories are well enough," she says, "but I am telling them just what has been happening to farmers—something that can't go on happening. The grass and the water here remind me of my old farm on the Maryland Eastern Shore at Betterton. It was as well run as a farm could be—but I was dispossessed and the farm itself is being neglected."

Capital and labor, New Dealers and conservatives, are so busy with their own affairs, according to Mrs. Harris, that they have no time to try to understand the farmer's plight—except from political angles—and it is a better understanding of the problem that is needed above all else, she says. That is why she came to the Institute to tell her story. And that is why its officials were glad to grant her request for one of the free scholarships they offer to assure representation of every important American group in their membership.

"They arranged for me to come up," she said. "I borrowed three dresses from my daughters and came—and here I am with just about a dime and my return ticket in my pocket, and my expenses paid."

In 1929 Mrs. Harris had more than 40,000 fine trees in her pear orchards, which were pointed out as a model of proper care and shipment of the fruit by Government experts, she said. Newspaper reports estimated that her income reached $30,000 a year from the pears, and she was often described as the most extensive woman agriculturist in the Atlantic States.

When the depression came, she became widely known as an exponent of the barter system for the assistance of farmers and as the author of a book, "The Barter Lady," and of numerous newspaper and magazine articles.

But she was forced finally to raise actual cash for machinery and supplies through a comparatively small mortgage. Then one day, with the bank having its own problems to meet, a lawyer and real estate operator appeared "out of a clear sky," she said, "just when we were ready to pick the best crop in years—which would have easily paid all my debts—and announced that he had acquired the mortgage from the bank and was compelled to foreclose at once.

"He did just that. I have been living since in one of the deserted farm houses on properties acquired by one of the wealthy city men who like to run them as 'model farms'—whether they sell their fruit at a profit or loss."

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Coakley Paper Is Repudiated By Callahan

Public Works Head under fire denies sponsoring press statement assailing Gov. Saltonstall.

Patrick J. Holland, contractor, today told Governor Saltonstall he had realized $20,000 profit on one single $60,000 contract given by the Public Works Department for hurricane cleaning up and repair.

He said he had removed 902 trees under a contract paying him $25 a tree, that the actual cost had been $13 a tree, leaving him a profit of $12 a tree, or $10,000 profit for the project.

When he was accused of having complained to former Governor Hurley about the treatment accorded him by Commissioner Callahan, Mr. Holland retorted: "All I did was try to get more business. Anybody would want more work at those prices!"

The name of Daniel H. Coakley, only Democratic member of the Governor's Council, was dramatically brought into today's hearing on the ouster of William F. Callahan, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Works, when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall called Mr. Callahan before him, administered an oath to tell the truth, and then asked point blank whether he had authorized a statement sent to newspapers yesterday from the Parker House office of Mr. Coakley. Mr. Callahan denied knowledge of it, and said he had repudiated it when it was shown to him by newspapermen.

The statement, some three typewritten pages in length, was sharply critical of the procedure under which Governor Saltonstall is conducting the hearing, and characterized some of the testimony of witnesses called by the three-member commission named to investigate the Public Works Department as ludicrous. It was delivered by bell boys and telegraph messengers to afternoon papers yesterday.

One newspaperman, noting that the statement came from the Parker House, showed it to Mr. Callahan and asked him to sign it. The Commissioner looked at it, seemed surprised, stuffed it into a pocket, and said, "No, forget it."

Governor Visibly Annoyed

The matter subsequently came to the attention of Governor Saltonstall who was obviously annoyed. His annoyance held over until this morning, for the first thing he did when the hearing was resumed in Room 370 of the State House was to call Mr. Callahan to the witness chair.

"Did you know," asked Governor Saltonstall, "that a statement from the office of Councilor Coakley in the Parker House was sent to the newspapers yesterday, purporting to come from you?"

Mr. Callahan, speaking rapidly, replied he had not known anything about the statement until it had been shown to him, when, he said, he repudiated it.

"So that an alleged statement from the office of Councilor Coakley was not authorized by you, then?"

"No, sir," answered Mr. Callahan, firmly.

A parade of witnesses today con-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Taxes—Today and Yesterday, Seen and Unseen

Women War on Needless Taxes

Mrs. Melville Mucklestone, President of the National Consumers Tax Commission, Inc., is pictured with the graphic display designed to show the taxpayer the increase in his taxes and how hidden levies increase the cost of everyday articles and living. The work of the group is restricted to education and its campaign is conducted with funds provided by businessmen.

Women oppose needless taxes: Page 3.

Ousting of Aliens in Italian Tirol Laid to Secret Military Measures

Four countries call on Rome Government for explanation of move—Swiss get delay.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 12—The contradictory and fragmentary stories which have been in circulation the past few days about the expulsion of foreign residents from the Italian Tirol have led four Countries, Britain, France, Switzerland and the Netherlands, to ask urgently for explanations from the Italian Foreign Office.

There is reason to believe that the expulsion may not be so drastically carried out as earlier reports indicated. The Swiss Government, for example, has already succeeded in obtaining delay in the expulsion order, so as to give more time to those affected to dispose of their property, and it is expected here that the nationals of other countries will be allowed similiar facilities.

According to the latest information, foreigners are being ordered to leave only Bolzano Province, not the whole Italian Tirol, and they may go anywhere else they like in Italy. Only tourists, it is stated, are obliged to leave immediately. Permanent residents are promised reasonable extension of time to wind up their affairs.

Some 250 Swiss citizens are affected and an unknown but smaller number of other nationals. So far only 12 British and 16 French citizens are known to have received notices to quit. Figures are not available regarding Netherlands citizens.

Duce Gave Order For Exit of Aliens

By the Associated Press

Rome, July 12

The Italian Government disclosed today that Premier Mussolini himself had ordered all foreigners cleared out of Bolzano Province as a "political and military" measure directed against anti-Fascism.

A communiqué said Il Duce as Minister of the Interior had ordered the expulsions from the northern frontier Tirolean Province which Italy gained from Austria in the World War.

It said the action was taken in conjunction with the OVRA, Italy's Black Shirt organization for the suppression of anti-Fascism, because of "the activity of some elements from western nations and residents in the Province of Bolzano."

The Swiss concerned are mostly hotel keepers, merchants, and agriculturists.

The measure is attributed in some quarters to "military necessity," and in others to a desire to conceal steps taken to send German inhabitants of Tirol back to Germany.

The latter explanation, however, is held to be scarcely compatible with the statement that only one part of the Italian Tirol is affected. German residents who are to go back to Germany under terms of the recent Italo-German agreement are found throughout the Province.

Resistance of Germans to Italian domination in Tirol brought question to decisive point.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOLZANO, Alto Adige — This small place in the mountains of Southern Tirol has suddenly been thrown into the news by two events of outstanding international importance. The first is an order reported to have been given out by Rome that Italian-Germans of South Tirol must return to Germany within the next few months as the result of Italian-German agreement for repatriation of these Germans. The second was a still more surprising order from the Italian Minister of the Interior that all foreigners must leave Bolzano, the reason given being the necessity of coping with anti-Fascist activities.

While the order relating to foreigners is presumably a temporary, though highly significant, matter, and is attributed to military requirements, the repatriation move is of permanent importance. For the past 10 years Italy has been conducting an extensive policy of Italianization in the South Tirol which it now calls the Alto Adige.

This policy had raised considerable discontent among the Pan-Germans who described it as one of denationalization of a minority of alien race forcibly absorbed by Italy after the war. The Italians on their part called it a policy of renationalization justified on the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

U. S. Foreign Policy: Why Confusion?

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 11—Why is American foreign policy in a state of high confusion?

The drive in Congress to write a new foreign policy law has made it clear by now that no single faction has the upper hand; and that the public has not made up its collective mind to support one line of action ahead of all others. As a result, the President goes his way; Congress is locked in stalemate at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue; and earnest men and women everywhere are having the greatest difficulty in groping their way through the fog.

Any analysis of the reasons for this indecisive state of affairs will not fail to take account of the number of persons of the utmost sincerity and ability to be found on both sides of the chief issues under debate. If it be shown that they face enough uncertainties which no group can claim to resolve perfectly, then it will be better understood why the doubtful center of opinion is unwilling to commit itself to any one policy based on sand, and would prefer to wait for the uncovering of something more nearly like rock for a foundation.

Unresolved Questions

The following account sets forth the basic unresolved questions which are at the core of the debate in Congress and elsewhere in this capital city. In the complexity of these questions lies the clue to the current lack of decision on the part of Congress and public opinion at large.

There are three major fields of uncertainty. The first of these is time.

The very mechanics of the situation require two separate periods or phases of policy:

1. A war prevention policy—which operates only in the period prior to the outbreak of a major war, and automatically expires at that time.

2. A wartime policy, which commences after hostilities have actually begun.

Differences in Policy

There is a very understandable tendency to confuse these two, but in fact, though interrelated, there are highly important differences as the following brief discussion of each will show:

1. In attempting to prevent a war, a nation does not necessarily have to cross the Rubicon and decide whether it would actually enter a war if it broke out. This very fact makes possible a more flexible and extended policy. Conceivably in an effort to discourage aggression and prevent war, the United States might be willing to lean much further in the direction of involvement than it would wish to permit under other circumstances. Such is the fluid and indecisive state of affairs that a people desiring profoundly to stay clear of war once it came, might even let their President deliberately use the tools of threat diplomacy to cultivate a lively uncertainty in the minds of potential aggressors that the United States might fight, if wanton militarism were to break the bounds again.

2. If a war actually broke out, on the other hand, uncertainties would have yielded to a certainty, and the questions before the people would become very specific. Do they wish to enter the war economically? Or enter the war militarily? Or stay out? To be sure there would be pressures and passions operating to take the decision out of the realm of a free decision; but in so far as a people can manage to control its destiny at such a time, these would be the alternatives.

Against this background, the time element of uncertainty in the matter of foreign policy is more readily understood. The people are trying both to prevent war and to decide what they will do if a war breaks out, without recognizing that these questions require separate though co-ordinate treatment.

The second major uncertainty in the foreign policy of today re-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

Behind the Struggle On Foreign Affairs

The dramatic foreign policy struggle in Congress between President Roosevelt and noninterventionists has still further tangled an already perplexing issue. The following article seeks to separate the basic questions into their most understandable form. A second article tomorrow will seek to integrate the many conflicting tendencies into a uniform foreign policy pattern.

Cost of Labor: Issue Reopened By Roosevelt

Relation to recovery of wage scale arouses unions' anxiety—WPA stand appears firm.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—President Roosevelt's endorsement of the dropping of the union wage scale by the WPA again opens up the question of labor costs and their relation to national recovery.

Behind the insistence of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations that the WPA continue to pay the prevailing wage in each community is an anxiety that a slash on Federal projects may serve to lower the wage rate structure in private industry, especially the building trades.

Some 4,000,000 members of the A. F. of L., were rallied to the support of the prevailing wage when the chiefs of 103 unions met in Washington and heard their President, Wiliam Green, promise that the Federation would do "all within its power" to rescind the new wage hourly rates.

Mr. Green disclaimed A. F. of L. responsibility for the present wave of strikes against WPA, describing them as "spontaneous."

The President has made it clear that the Administration will not support organized labor's demands that Congress amend the recently-enacted relief law to restore the union scale of wages, despite headquarters reports showing that 77,627 WPA workers in a dozen states are out on "strike" in protest of the new provision for longer working hours.

Dead Line Expires

The five-day dead line set by Col. Francis C. Harrington, Work Projects Commissioner, for return of workers to projects has expired for many hundreds of these workers, but no official estimate has been made of the number automatically separated from their jobs.

Organized labor has insisted all along that the WPA pay the union rate of wages to skilled workers. After a fight in Congress, the Administration agreed in the first year of WPA, to pay prevailing wages on all permanent public building projects and the President was empowered to fix wages on other projects that would not tend to lower the private wage rates for similar work.

In 1936, the Administration gave in to labor's prevailing wage demand but explained that the number of hours offered relief workers would be reduced, when necessary, to keep total remuneration at the "security wage" level.

This year, a new WPA chief succeeded in weaning Congress away from the union wage. He was aided by a House investigating committee that showed up the weaknesses of the old system. A 130-hour month for all workers was written into the law.

High Wages Assailed

A largely overlooked phase of the present WPA wage-rate controversy is its relation to the larger question of business recovery. Certain economists—of whom Dr. Leo Wolman is one—have been telling the President for some time that the "high wage" doctrine is retarding recovery.

"The Administration and with it public opinion has never faced the utter fallacy of trying to boost income, output, and employment by raising costs," according to Dr. Wolman. "We have apparently yet to learn the lesson that high wage rates do not of themselves guarantee a high labor income and full employment. We have too often put the cart before the horse."

The prevailing wage controversy has also arisen from time to time in connection with the housing problem. At the suggestion of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, the Senate sometime back even wrote a prevailing wage requirement in the United States housing authority bill but the provision was eliminated in conference since it directly contradicted the purpose of the Act, to encourage home building by reducing construction costs.

Major Bottleneck

More recently witnesses before the Monopoly Committee have been describing high labor rates as one of the major bottlenecks on the construction industry at the present time. President Roosevelt himself has made the assertion several times that high hourly wage rates are an obstacle to building revival.

Annual wage guarantee proposals have been made from time to time as a possible solution of this basic problem, but thus far building trades unions have shown little disposition to favor such an experiment. A carpenter, they say, might work for a dozen different contractors each year, making an annual income guarantee impossible.

WPA strikers jolted from jobs: Page 2.

Boat's Shrill Toot Starts Bass Roar Of Canal Fog Horn

Sound vibrations from a ship's whistle are being put to work by the United States Government.

The shrill, high-pitched tone of a small pleasure boat, or the deep-throated blast of a freighter's steam whistle, will have the same effect in the Buzzards Bay Approach channel to the Cape Cod Canal after July 15. The sound will set into operation delicate mechanism by which a fog signal bell will start its toll of one stroke every 20 seconds.

And all because Uncle Sam wants to please all his nephews and nieces. For years, the old Lighthouse Bureau—now merged with the Coast Guard—aimed to help mariners by providing fog signals at necessary points, some of which sounded continuously because men could not be assigned to all locations.

If mariners had any complaint it was that signals were not loud enough in thick weather. But summer visitors at seashore resorts definitely did have a complaint—that automatic and continuous clanging of fog signal bells, in fair weather or foul, interfered with their sleep.

Experiments were conducted with new devices. Apparatus was installed on Hog Island Channel Light, No. 12, in Buzzards Bay. Now the sound waves of a whistle set the bell to clanging, a clock attachment keeps it in operation for a specified time. No ship would fail to sound a whistle in fog when the signal would be needed. It is the first time this type of signal has been used in local or near-by waters, according to Capt. George E. Eaton, in charge of lighthouses in this district.

WPA Labor Jolted From Jobs As Strike Fails in Support

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—WPA strikes, jolted by refusal of the Roosevelt Administration to amend the newly required working hours, and failing of official endorsement by the American Federation of Labor, began today to result in thousands of dismissals of WPA workers who had stayed away from their jobs five consecutive working days.

Penal Action

As the dead line was reached for many of the strikers, there were these developments:

Indications were that the Justice Department would invoke penal provisions of the new relief act against WPA strikers attempting by force or threats to keep other relief workers from their jobs.

Three United States marshals stood guard over a WPA project in Minneapolis, Minn., from which a group of demonstrators ousted workers with cries of "quit work." Attorney General Frank Murphy said the Bureau of Investigation was going into the Minneapolis situation to determine whether violations of Federal criminal statutes were involved.

Strikers Defiant

The twin-city area of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., where occurred the only instance of what WPA Commissioner F. C. Harrington called serious violence, echoed meanwhile with strikers' defiance.

There, however, WPA officials began sending out the first of an estimated 10,000 discharge notices to men off the job five days. WPA officials expected a State-wide closeup within 24 hours.

In Chicago pickets marched in a double line today along the Michigan Boulevard side of the Stevens Hotel where Colonel Harrington called a two-day conference with his state directors. The block-long demonstration was orderly. Colonel Harrington said the Chicago meeting had no connection with the strikes.

In New York Maj. Edmond H. Leavey, Acting WPA Administrator, announced that 4,784 dismissal slips had been mailed to construction workers absent since July 5 from their jobs, presumably because of the protest against the new relief act.

Other slips will be mailed tomorrow, Major Leavey said.

He said a check of WPA projects showed that 18,414 persons were working, an increase over July 11 figures.

Earlier John J. Brennan, secretary of the Building and Construction Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor, repeated the Council's claim that every WPA construction project in the City had been blocked by strikes.

La Guardia Calls Meeting

Leaders of the Workers Alliance, an organization of relief employees and the jobless, called on 1,000,000 WPA workers to join on Thursday, July 20, in a Nationwide protest demonstration and work stoppage.

Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York, President of the United States Conference of Mayors, called an emergency meeting of the Executive Committee for Friday morning, July 14, in Washington.

"Efforts will be made to work out a solution to the problem brought about by WPA strikes," said an announcement of this meeting.

A spokesman for the Workers' Security Federation, a union of unemployed, reported that Federation members had voted to strike in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York. The Federation which on July 9 advised members to return to work but to continue protests, will support striking members with all the power at its command, the spokesman said.

Back to Work Gaining?

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—With the comment "it looks like the back-to-work movement is gaining," Lieut. Col. Brehon Somervell, WPA administrator, yesterday disputed as "fantastic" claims by Thomas A. Murray of the American Federation of Labor that the walkout of WPA workers here now involved 70,000 men.

Mr. Murray contended that the number of strikers had climbed 2,000 from the July 10 total; Mr. Somervell said that the aggregate number was not greater than 7,000.

Model Plane Flies Alone Controlled by Radio

Wide World

Joseph Raspanti Explains His Radio-Plane Control

This tiny ship, which has a gasoline motor that can be held in the palm of one's hand, won second place in the twelfth National Championship Model Airplane Contest in Detroit.

Tiny Radio-Controlled Plane Features National Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., July 12—The most spectacular flight made by a model airplane during the twelfth National Championship Model Airplane Contest just held here was recorded by a gasoline engine-powered model plane operated by remote control. The winner, Walter Good of Kalamazoo, Mich., furnished several splendid performances with his high-wing model, whose flight was actuated by 5-meter radio. Joseph Raspanti of Brooklyn, N. Y., won second place in the radio control event.

Bringing together almost 1,000 contestants coming from nearly every State, the competition proved the largest ever held anywhere, according to contest leaders.

An international atmosphere entered with the running off of the Admiral Moffett competition which was open to representatives from various countries prominent in model aeronautical activities. The Canadian team and the American team, both chosen by elimination events at Wayne County Airport, met in the Moffett final which was won by Richard Naudzius, of Detroit, with a three-flight-average duration of 3 minutes, 2 seconds.

Lavalle Waters of Windsor, Ont., had the best score of the Canadian team with an average of 1:39.9.

Among other events, an elimination competition was held to determine who will represent the United States in the Lord Wakefield International Model Airplane Competition which will be held at Hicksville, L. I., on Aug. 6, and which is expected to draw international teams from England, France, Belgium, Canada and South Africa.

Last year's winner of the Wakefield Cup who captured the famous "old mug" of the aeromodeling world at Paris, James Cahill of Indianapolis, was automatically given a place on the American team. An elimination contest for west coast modelers gave Ralph Baker of Santa Ana, Calif., a place on the team.

The other four American team Wakefield flyers who took top places in the Detroit eliminations are James Thames, of Pittsburgh; James Bohash, Detroit; Dick Korda, Cleveland, and Robert C. Chaille, of Miami.

Why WPA Workers Protest

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Adoption on WPA projects of the prevailing union wage scale for skilled workers, particularly those in the long depressed building trades, grew out of a prolonged Senate battle in 1935.

As the amount of money a WPA worker can receive in a month from the WPA is limited, the higher the rate of his pay, the fewer the hours he was required to work under the prevailing wage provision. Some drawing the highest wages put in no more than 55 hours a month, and in many cases took on an extra job in private employment, while unskilled workers had to labor more than twice as many hours to obtain the same WPA pay.

The requirement of the new relief law that the entire WPA force must work 130 hours a month has caused the present strikes.

During the struggle in the Senate in 1935 over the prevailing wage, Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, led the fight for it.

The White House stood against him. His plan was written into the measure 44 to 43. After a month more of dispute, a compromise was worked out which got the approval of the White House. It established the prevailing wage for public building projects and directed the President to set such wages generally as would not tear down existing wage levels.

When WPA Commissioner F. C. Harrington gave a House committee a few months ago the recommendation that it outlaw the prevailing wage and establish a flat pay rate for 130 hours of work each month, members grabbed the plan enthusiastically.

But the leaders were somewhat surprised at the ease with which they managed to get it enacted. They figured that it would have been much easier for the labor leaders to have built up sentiment against it before it went into effect than after it got into the law.

One Man Is Slain, Four Wounded In Kentucky Strike

HARLAN, Ky., July 12 (AP)—Five men, including a National Guard captain, were wounded, one fatally, in an exchange of gunfire at a Harlan County coal mine today.

The shooting was the first outburst involving troops which has resulted in casualties in the current labor strife in this eastern Kentucky soft coal field. It occurred at the Mahan-Ellison Coal Company's mine on Catron's Creek, five miles southwest of here.

Gov. A. B. Chandler, at Ashland on a tour of inspection of the eastern Kentucky Mountain flood area, ordered two tanks and a number of machine gun units into Harlan County immediately.

The Governor said two additional companies of guardsmen already are on their way to reinforce the approximately 300 militiamen on duty here.

Hubert Green, who identified himself as a union miner of High Split, had his scalp grazed by a bullet while his mother, Mrs. Kizzie Green, was struck in the leg when guardsmen doing police duty opened fire as troops marched through the streets of Harlan bringing in approximately 250 persons arrested in the disorders at Mahan-Ellison Mine.

Mr. Green said he was standing watching the marching men when a guardsman shoved him back. "I grabbed his gun," Mr. Green said, "because I was afraid he would shoot me."

Capt. Ben Herndon of Barbourville, a national guard officer, said the troops fired when Mr. Green "attempted to wrest a rifle away from a soldier."

Captain Herndon, who was sent to investigate the clash at the mine, said the shooting started when Capt. John Hanberry rushed to a car carrying men to the pit as pickets attempted to pull out one of the men in the car.

Captain Herndon said Captain Hanberry was shot down as he approached and while on the ground the officer pulled his revolver and shot into the picket group. The soldiers and pickets then exchanged more shots, Captain Herndon said.

Maj. Fred Staples, who rushed to the scene of the trouble, said warrants would be issued for George Titler, Secretary-Treasurer of the Harlan District of the United Mine Workers (C. I. O.) and his wife, charging them with being accessories to the shooting. They were arrested at the mine.

The Major said Mrs. Titler was arrested when two members of the picket line attempted to jump into her automobile in an effort to leave.

Governor Chandler, in ordering the additional troops, said:

"This violence is in all probability due to the incendiary speech made by William Turnblazer (President of the Harlan District U. M. W.) Sunday. Before that the situation was quiet in Harlan County and peaceful picketing of mines was carried out.

"Now the pickets come to the line armed and this trouble results. This is a direct challenge to law and order in the State. We must accept this challenge and meet it. Outsiders are coming into Kentucky to cause this violence and participate in it.

"I shall request that the Harlan Grand Jury indict Turnblazer for inciting riot and George Titler should be kept in jail."

Florida Tangerine Crop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Florida tangerine production reached a new high during the 1938-39 season just closed, the State Citrus Commission reported recently. Consumption increased nearly 50 per cent over last year. Fruitmen said the large crop this season resulted from heavy bearing of existing trees rather than new acreage coming into production.

Michigan Police Disperse Pickets In Pontiac Strike

PONTIAC, Mich., July 12 (AP)—State Police moved into Pontiac today for General Motors strike duty amid threats from the United Auto Workers Union (C. I. O.) that a City-wide strike might be called because of the "interference."

Trouble spot was the Pontiac plant of Fisher Body Company, scene of violence July 10 and 11 when nonstriking employees attempted to get through the picket line. Several persons were injured.

Picket Lines Reduced

Capt. Laurence A. Lyon, in charge of the State Troopers, ordered picket lines reduced at plant entrances and warned a crowd of several hundred persons gathered at the main entrance to disperse. The crowd complied.

Ten to twenty pickets were left at the gates. No attempt was made to stop automobiles entering the plant.

Gov. Luren D. Dickinson said he was displeased with the handling of the strike by Pontiac police.

Threat of Arrests

Captain Lyon indicated arrests would be made under the State Riot Act if necessary. Under provisions of the act three armed persons or 30 unarmed persons can be considered a mob and the authorities may call upon members of such groups to assist them in dispersing the others. Refusal to obey makes them liable to arrest.

The Union estimated 6,700 workers were on strike in Detroit, Cleveland, Ohio, and Pontiac.

Court Curbs Pickets

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12 (AP)—The Court of Appeals ruled in one of three decisions affecting the rights of organized labor, that unions cannot use "violence, force, threats, or abusive language" in picketing.

Upholding an Appellate Division decision restraining the United Retail Employees Union, Local 380, (C. I. O.) New York City, from picketing stores of the Busch Jewelry Company, Judge Irving C. Hubbs said:

The pickets in the crowd used loud, violent, and obscene language, made false and fraudulent statements and injury to and destruction of the company's property. . . . The unlawful conduct was not that of individuals acting from impulse and excitement but were acts deliberately inspired by the unions and approved by them.

Horse Race Bets Now Legal in N. J. By Proclamation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., July 12—Pari-mutuel betting on horse race tracks in New Jersey is legal today following a proclamation by Gov. A. Harry Moore declaring that this form of gambling is allowed under the New Jersey Constitution. The Governor's proclamation came close on the heels of certified returns by the Board of Canvassers on the special election held on June 20, when the Constitutional Amendment was carried by a majority of 156,127 votes.

Assemblyman Vincent S. Haneman, Atlantic County Republican, began the drafting of a bill to regulate racing and gambling in the State.

Governor Moore has rejected a proposal by House Republicans for a five-man racing commission, contending it would mean a political set-up that would tend to discourage investment of capital in the racing plants. The Governor wants a four-member, bi-partisan board, appointed by him with consent of the Senate, and favors an adequate salary to attract "the right type of men."

Both houses of the Legislature met today hopeful of reaching a definite decision on unemployment relief financing. The Assembly has approved a $12,000,000 program, but only $2,000,000 of the plan has been adopted by the Senate.

Meteor Blazes Path Over Five States

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Residents of five States and Southern Canada sought trace today of a huge meteor that blazed a flaming trail visible over an area of several hundred miles.

The streak of light flashed from the zenith to the horizon.

Thousands in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York and Ontario saw the phenomenon about 8:45 p. m. Tuesday (Eastern Standard Time). Newspaper offices and officials were swamped with phone calls.

Reports varied widely as to the landing place of the meteor. Many witnesses believe it may have come down over Lake Erie. Others thought it fell in Lake St. Clair or in Canada.

Some authorities said its final burst of flame may have consumed it before it reached the earth.

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Neutral Balkan Front Formed By Bulgaria and Yugoslavia

The News

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, July 11 (AP)—Yugoslavia and Bulgaria formed a "neutral front" in the Balkans yesterday following a visit by the Bulgarian Premier, George Kiosseivanoff, with Reichsführer Hitler in Berlin.

A communiqué issued after Mr. Kiosseivanoff consulted with Prince Paul, regent of Yugoslavia, outlined the joint policy of the two nations thus:

Political relationship "in a spirit of eternal friendship," speedy development of mutual economic interests, maintenance of independence and neutrality "in the best interests of Balkan freedom," and friendship with all neighbors.

Balkan diplomatic circles regarded the announcement as indication that no new engagements had resulted from the Bulgarian Premier's visit to Berlin.

London dispatches said that Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, told the House of Commons today that Britain and Bulgaria were holding trade talks designed to "produce some increase in our imports from Bulgaria and generally promote trade between the two countries."

The Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The Bulgar-Yugoslav accord which has yielded mutual declarations of friendship gives some indication that Bulgaria—long an outsider in the mutual affairs of the other Balkan nations—may be willing to reconsider its relations with its neighbors.

Until now the Balkan states, with the exception of Bulgaria, have sought to insure their territorial status quo and neutrality through the Balkan Entente, which has attempted to promote friendly relations with the powers generally.

Bulgaria had not joined this pact, originally signed by Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece, and Rumania in 1934, because its neighbors in the Balkans were unwilling to meet its demands for boundary revision

Peaceful Revision Sought

Its claims date back to the Balkan wars of 1912 and 1913 when considerable territory was lost to Rumania, Serbia (Yugoslavia) and Greece. It was in an effort to regain these lost lands that Bulgaria joined with the Central Powers in the World War, and was successful in occupying Rumania and Serbian territory, only to have gains of both wars stripped from it by the World War Treaty of Neuilly.

Since that time Bulgaria has sought a peaceful revision of boundaries among Balkan countries.

In following this policy, Germany has always been a potential supporter and the Reich in turn has considered Bulgaria, its ally of 1914, as a potential ally in any future conflict.

The recent visit of Bulgaria's Premier, George Kiosseivanoff, to Berlin has been looked upon by some observers as a move on the part of Germany to secure Bulgaria's adherence to the Rome-Berlin Axis. Bulgaria necessarily depends upon Greater Germany for a major portion of its foreign trade; and Germany, by upholding Bulgarian revisionist claims, apparently hopes to supplement this economic dependence by political attachments.

Further leanings of Bulgaria to the Axis have been indicated in negotiations for cultural and trade pacts between Bulgaria and Italy, which have been in progress for some time.

But in spite of these apparent overtures toward the Axis powers, it is probable that Bulgaria, like Yugoslavia, still seeks to retain a balanced policy in its relations with the Axis powers and the democracies.

Sixth Flying Boat Joins Ocean Fleet Of Pan American

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Christening here of the sixth Boeing flying boat for transoceanic assignments in the Pan American Airways system has revived hope that this harbor for metropolitan Los Angeles would soon become a base for Pan American's operations across the Pacific.

At the ceremonies which named the latest addition to the Pan American fleet the "American Clipper," Col. Clarence M. Young, the company's Pacific Division Manager, said that his company is considering the establishment of a base here to form a triangle: San Francisco Bay—Los Angeles Harbor—Honolulu. He added, however, that there is no intention of abandoning the company's main western base in San Francisco Bay.

The christening took place in the sheltered anchorage alongside Reeves Field, mainland base for aircraft of the United States Fleet. Officiating was Mrs. Mark T. McKee of nearby Azusa, the wife of a Pan American director. She recently had completed a 19,000-mile round-trip to the Orient aboard one of the company's transpacific clippers.

Like her five sisters, the American Clipper is four-motored, weighs 41 tons, carries 74 passengers by day or 40 by night as a flying pullman, has a crew of 10 and space for 5,000 tons of cargo, measures 109 feet overall, with a wingspread of 152 feet and a height of 28 feet. Its set of Wright Cyclone radial double-row 14-cylinder air-cooled motors has a 1,500-horsepower rating for each, capable of a cruising speed of 150 miles per hour and a top speed of 190 m. p. h.

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No Room for Intolerance In America, Lehman Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 12—The convention of the New York State Department of the United Spanish War Veterans adjourned here today following an appeal by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for religious and political tolerance and the declaration that there was no room in democratic America for hatreds and divisions.

Asserting that this country was great because it had "accorded justice to all," the Governor said it would remain great "so long as all of its citizens recognize that a denial of freedom and opportunity to one group affects every group; that injustice to a single individual may not be tolerated without injury to the soul and spirit of America."

"We must not for an instant tolerate here the passions, the prejudices, the false theories and ideals which are making Europe an armed camp and which have forced from their homes countless thousands to wander homeless through Europe," he continued to frequent applause.

How Nation Became Great

"Our Nation has become great because her races and nationalities have lived side by side in friendship and in understanding, actuated solely by the common interest of love of state and of country.

"They have respected each other's hopes and ideals and racial characteristics, because they realized that from all races and from all religions come equal loyalty and equal devotion to our country. It is this common interest that has made for a sympathetic understanding between our peoples and that has assured us in this country religious and political equality."

The Governor extolled as the common ideal in the United States "an undivided loyalty to America, which no outside influence can ever weaken," stressing the high responsibility of citizenship "for maintaining the blessings of liberty and equality which are guaranteed to all." The enjoyment of the rights accorded by democracy imposed the duty of safeguarding those rights, he urged, and he denounced as "contemptible" anyone who lives under the benefits of democracy seeking "to undermine the principles and institutions which alone have made those benefits possible."

"We can have no divided loyalty in this country," he said. Our Nation is more than a geographical unit of a single Government. Our Nation is composed of peoples of different stocks and many religions, but we are all united by an intense love of liberty. . . . Working together we must strive ever to preserve the great principles of justice and mercy and love of God and man which are the very essence of the spirit of our beloved country.

What People Must Do

"We who love America, we who love democracy and freedom and equality must dedicate ourselves to a spirit of understanding, of tolerance, and good will, of patriotism, and, above all things, to an unyielding love for free America."

Attorney General John J. Bennett was another speaker before the convention, which will hold its 1940 meeting at Saranac Lake.

Ben Rosenberg of William Jones Camp 59, New York City, became Commander today of New York State Department, succeeding State Senator Joe R. Hanley of Perry.

North Dakota Voters Reject $40-a-Month Pension Plan

FARGO, N. D., July 12 (AP)—North Dakota, with an emphatic "no," rejected at a special election yesterday the proposal of former Gov. William Langer that a gross income tax, a state liquor store system, and highway revenues be used to pay $40 monthly old-age pensions.

Returns from 839 of 2,260 precincts showed a vote of 99,355 to 14,313 against imposing a gross income tax, 96,536 to 16,874 against establishing a state liquor store system, and 97,535 to 15,869 against stopping all highway construction for two years.

Mr. Langer, who got the voters to approve the $40 pensions at the 1938 general election, met overwhelming opposition when, through a referendum he forced a special election on a program to finance the pensions.

Since the outstanding precincts were in the smaller, less populous areas, there was no possibility of overturning the negative vote.

The voters also rejected a fourth proposition, a referendum of an act abolishing the office of Grain Storage Commissioner, 839 precincts giving 92,683 against and 16,918 for. By getting 30,000 signatures to petitions for the referendums, Mr. Langer forced the three initiatives to the special ballot box.

A harshly-worded campaign was significant in the fact that Mr. Langer, for many years head of the North Dakota Nonpartisan League, which is a faction of the Republican Party, was deserted by most of his former lieutenants and the League, itself, voted to stay out of the fight.

Taxpayers, liquor interests, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, fighting side by side, and motor, bus, and construction firms were led in opposition to the measures by Democratic Gov. John Moses, who said approval would mean "chaos."

Without funds to pay the $40 pensions, the State has ignored the mandate of the general election and tried to meet the bill for $30 pensions previously approved and financed.

22 Members of Bootleg Ring in N. Y. Plead Guilty

NEW YORK, July 10 (AP) — Twenty-two members of a $15,000,000 Newburgh, N. Y., bootleg ring which operated in Orange County, N. Y., pleaded guilty in Federal Court today to charges of conspiracy to violate Federal liquor tax laws.

Judge William Bondy postponed sentences until after the trial of a dozen other alleged members of the ring. The trial is scheduled to start July 14. Among those who pleaded guilty today were the alleged ringleaders, Abe Joseph, Newburgh real estate operator, and Dominick Laviano, his lieutenant.

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Behind the Headlines

Bridges case and court approval of antipicketing law focus eyes of labor on West.

Deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, in progress at San Francisco, combine with the upholding by a State court of the Oregon antipicketing law to make the Pacific Coast the focus of labor problems in the United States.

Both the Bridges hearings and judicial approval of the Oregon statute emphasize the point that it is not the right to organize, nor the principle of collective bargaining, which are at issue. What is really behind these developments is an aroused public sentiment against the use of violence to gain political or economic goals, and against injuries done to legitimate business and the consumer by continued strife within the labor camp.

Mr. Bridges is not being tried for being a member of a union, nor for conducting legitimate labor union activities. He will be deported only if it can be proved that he belongs to or is affiliated with an "organization, association, society, and group that believes in, advises, advocates and teaches the overthrow by force and violence of the Government of the United States."

What Vote Means

The Oregon antipicketing law, approved last November by Oregon voters and now sustained by a State court, does not prohibit picketing. It merely provides that labor unions may not picket an employer's establishment unless there is a legitimate controversy between the employer and a majority of employees over wages, hours, or working conditions within the establishment.

Behind adoption of the Oregon law by vote of the people was public discontent with a regime of lawlessness and violence conducted by paid agitators. Even friends of labor in Oregon have repudiated the savagery of the "goons" who conducted a reign of terror in the State. Many of them are now in jail.

Adherence to constitutional processes in the solution of labor problems is exemplified in both the Oregon and San Francisco episodes. Americans still depend upon public enlightenment and the rule of reason, rather than party intrigue and violence, to overcome their difficulties.

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Solicitor General Suggests Lawyers Cut Fees

Lawyers see threat of 'socialization' in Jackson's statement to junior bar group.

Lawyers Face Fight?

The organized medical profession has put up a strong fight to save itself from being "socialized," but the fight is probably small potatoes compared with the struggle the legal profession will make against the same process, if it has to.

That it may have to do so is indicated by remarks just made by United States Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson. Addressing the Junior Conference of the American Bar Association, Mr. Jackson remarked that the high cost of legal services may force the Government to intervene. "Something like this has happened to the medical profession," he said, "and may well be happening to lawyers."

Many lawyers, like doctors, are doing a good deal of "charity" works, and there are legal-aid bureaus to which the poor in need of legal advice may have recourse. Yet it is true that good legal services are, as a rule, expensive.

President Roosevelt on one occasion in a radio speech openly attacked the legal profession as a privileged monopoly. Is the Administration planning a socialized legal service whereby one may pay a modest subscription and get such legal advice as he may need at any time? Will it follow the general pattern of the "medical insurance" measures which have had such enthusiastic support from the Administration? These are questions to which the lawyers of the United States would like to know the answers.

Peace Defies 'Incidents'

"Peace," declared the current events lecturer, "is at the mercy of an incident."

The past decade disproves the statement. Never have there been so many international "incidents" as in the past 8 or 10 years. Mingled with them have been many more important episodes, which have been described as crises. Yet there has been no general war.

It is easy to select several dozen "incidents" since 1929, any one of which, previous to 1914, might have precipitated war. But governments and peoples are much more wary of "incidents" now than they were then. They think twice, three times, a dozen times, before resorting to war. They have a different sense of proportion. They are determined that a mere "incident," however provocative, shall not lead to a holocaust.

Rex Miller

The President, the Press, and McNutt

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—Relations between President Roosevelt and the press have now reached the state of misunderstanding or cross purposes which most Presidents usually come to late in their administrations. Mr. Roosevelt's long-standing success in press relations has deferred these strained relations later than usual, but they are now apparent.

The situation, which is of real national importance, was strikingly manifest late yesterday when Mr. Roosevelt lectured the Washington correspondents on the political meaning they had read into his appointment of Paul V. McNutt to head the Federal Security Agency. The President's conference was replete with charges of "shallow reporting" and statements that "probably you won't print this" or "some of you won't understand this . . ." Mr. Roosevelt, who had suffered the final blow on his foreign policy earlier in the day, seemed to be holding himself in check with an effort, but it was hard to get the desired bantering note into his voice, which was frequently icy, sarcastic, and hard-hitting.

Rules Out Politics

Interpreted by the President, there is no politics in the McNutt appointment, but simply the choice of an able administrator who shares basic New Deal viewpoints to handle an important job. Mr. McNutt, said the President, does not differ from the 12 or 15 charming young men—his words—in the Cabinet or other Government service who aspire to the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1940.

Mr. Roosevelt denied specifically that there had been any agreement by which Mr. McNutt's nomination campaign could continue—an understanding which had come to Washington reporters from sources close to the Indianan. But, the President said, a man cannot control what his friends do for him.

The President spoke in response to a query that he give the background of the McNutt appointment. He began directly by saying that some of "you people" may be writing "yourselves" out on limbs. Though the reporters would find it difficult to believe, he said that sometimes in making appointments there are other considerations than politics. He outlined the FSA set-up, pointing out the need of able co-ordination by its chief, but the headship of FSA had nothing to do with politics.

Washington Prerequisite

It will not be found, said the President, that Mr. McNutt is running as a Presidential candidate any more than five or six others—all the various different persons who have been mentioned for the Presidency in the Cabinet, the Judiciary, or Congress. The President, evidently recalling his recent defeats on Capitol Hill, immediately took back what he said about Congress, remarking that they were all politicians up there.

Emphasizing Mr. McNutt's executive ability, the President said the reporters would all realize, but probably wouldn't write, that successful businessmen brought to Washington jobs were often failures. Experience in public life was almost a prerequisite, he said.

Correspondents' View

The correspondents, who had all written of the political angles of the McNutt appointment, felt the President's lecture to be rather uncalled-for. One of them, a strong and sincere sympathizer with the New Deal who works for a loyal Democratic newspaper, asked in an incredulous tone if the President really meant to say that the McNutt appointment was without political implications. The President replied in the affirmative, and then made his remark about Mr. McNutt not running for the nomination any more than a dozen or fifteen others.

The upshot of the episode, and of the entire McNutt affair to date, may be listed somewhat as follows:

First, ardent New Dealers have been shaken by the President's decision. Some of them are now publicly saying that Mr. McNutt is bottled up, that the President has squelched his campaign. But others are plainly not so sure.

Second, the President's criticisms of the press are taken to reflect his own aroused feelings, possibly his own chagrin at the turn of events, and to a sign—so familiar to veterans here—of slipping political assurance and authority.

Third, Mr. Roosevelt's statement that Mr. McNutt cannot personally campaign while a Federal office holder—though somewhat at variance with the understanding in the McNutt camp—may serve as a partial inhibition to the Hoosier's personal campaign. But his Indianapolis headquarters will go on as usual it is well understood.

Fourth, it may even be an asset for Mr. McNutt not to appear as a candidate himself. The most effective sort of campaigning—as Mr. Roosevelt well knows and practices—is to appear not to campaign at all, but to administer an activity or travel over the country apparently interested in the welfare of the whole people. Mr. McNutt steps into this seemingly nonpolitical role as FSA Administrator.

Finally, the FSA itself—one of the most vital humanitarian activities of the Government—gets off to a bad start.

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Washington, D. C.	11.80	1.60

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Bonneville Dam Rates Are Fixed To Boost Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Indications that Bonneville Dam power would be placed on the open market as quickly as possible and in a form more easily available for small consumers became evident here when Bonneville project officials announced supplemental rate structures had been worked out under direction of Frank A. Banks, acting administrator of the Bonneville project.

These supplemental rates, which it is believed by Bonneville officials will attract industries and other customers that cannot buy advantageously Bonneville power on a kilowatt-year basis, were placed before the Federal Power Commission for study and sanction.

Additions to the original rate are a "demand plus energy" rate and a low rate for "dump" power. The kilowatt-year schedule basis —1,000 watts of prime energy delivered continuously for one year at $17.50 wholesale—was devised by the late J. D. Ross, first Administrator of the project.

"Proposals do not contemplate any changes in the original rate structure," said Mr. Banks. "They are for supplemental rates adapted to the needs of customers ready to buy Bonneville power."

Purchase of "dump" power—the third classification of surplus power under the prime and secondary levels—was not permitted under the Ross rate schedule. It probably will be of most benefit to industries for it gives service to customers who want power at certain times and when that power is available.

The "demand plus engergy" rate group would take in that type of customer seeking power for any given period but not on such a sustained basis as the kilowatt-year setup.

Women Aided by Businessmen In Opposing Needless Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Women in 5,000 communities are taking up the study of a subject that most of them have shied away from for years—taxation. And the reason they are now delving into this study with enthusiasm is that a national organization has sprung up to show them how hidden taxes are raising the price of their carrots, potatoes, shoes, and movie tickets.

A staff of 70 is directing the work of the National Consumers Tax Commission, Inc. Heading the administrative office here is a woman formerly known as President of the American Legion Auxiliary, Mrs. Melville Mucklestone.

Where do the funds come from for this activity?

Informed Customers

Mrs. Mucklestone answered this question with complete frankness. Businessmen are supplying them. The principal donor in recent months is John Hartford, President of the A. & P. The organization expects businessmen to finance it even more generously when they see that study groups are being formed among women in 44 states and that 39 states have volunteer chairmen directing affairs.

Why shouldn't businessmen provide the money? reasons Mrs. Mucklestone. They understand the extent to which hidden taxes are a drag on their business. Alone, they cannot do much about it. But with women, who are their customers, informed on the subject, they may do a great deal.

Work is to be wholly educational; for the Commission means to keep out of legislative lobbies, and it doesn't even offer a plan for tax reform. "We believe the women will determine what is best to be done, once they understand the tax situation," said Mrs. Mucklestone. "Local situations differ. All we need to do is to organize groups for study and discussion and supply the group with sound current material. Through such study women will come to know how excessive taxes lower the standard of living, and they can decide for themselves what governmental services are worth paying for and what they can do without."

Getting Heard

Study programs are issued by the Commission for use by local units, which meet monthly. One program covered the legislative processes by which tax laws are enacted, and showed how taxpayers can best make themselves heard. This was followed by a quiz, one in the popular "true or false" style. Another was entitled "Taxation and the Farm," and likewise included a quiz.

The Commission strives to give out material that is uncontestable, Mrs. Mucklestone explained. Its booklets are submitted for criticism, before being published, to the National Industrial Conference Board and the Tax Policy Commission. Beginning in September, it will submit them also to economics professors of six universities. Because of comment received on one of its earlier publications, the Commission revised its estimate of the percentage of taxes that are "hidden" or "shiftable" and now gives out the figure, 56 per cent, instead of the former 63 per cent.

Mrs. Mucklestone was elected President of the Commission this summer. Mrs. Marie Ames, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. John S. Harvey, Huntington, Va.; Mrs. William T. Hannah, Waynesville, N. C., and Mrs. I. S. Magowan, Gordon, Neb., are Vice-Presidents; Mrs. James C. Carmark, Providence, R. I., is Secretary; and Mrs. Lela B. Norman, Miami, Fla., is Treasurer.

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And then, right after that, this same Champion and another just like it were run 15,000 continuous miles night and day on the Indianapolis Speedway in less than 15,000 minutes. They did better than 18 and 19 miles per gallon respectively even at that pace!

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SEE YOUR LOCAL STUDEBAKER DEALER

Washington Sideglances

Senator Capper remembers the youngsters back home on his birthday—Washington's advice to public servants still holds good—Needed: a guide to visiting royalty.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

In Absentia: Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas has about the biggest birthday parties of anybody in the Senate. For more than a quarter of a century the Senator has issued a general invitation to all his friends in Topeka, to come out to Garfield Park on July 14 and celebrate. Everything is free for the children—"rides" of all kinds, ice cream, games, contests, all provided by the Senator for his young friends. The event usually attracts anywhere from 15,000 to 20,000 persons.

Legislative duties will keep the Senator in Washington this year, but the party will go on just the same.

Advice to a Public Servant: Over the desk of Col. Francis C. Harrington, Commissioner of Work Projects, hangs this advice from George Washington particularly fitting now that representatives of powerful labor organizations are besetting him to rescind the new longer work month.

"Do not suffer your good nature when application is made to say yes when you ought to say no. Remember that it is a public not a private cause that is to be injured or benefited by your choice."

Including the Scandinavian: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is apparently a victim of that same confusion over the recent deluge of Scandinavians that has been bothering many people.

At a press conference in Washington, Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark, was asked by a reporter about "social conditions in Norway." A New York paper referred to Crown Prince Olav of Norway as the "Swedish Crown Prince."

And now Mrs. Roosevelt, in her column, speaks of saying good-bye at Hyde Park to the Minister of Norway and Mme. de Morgenstierne. But the Morgenstiernes say they weren't at Hyde Park and aren't going away. It was the Minister of Denmark and Mme. Wadsted, it turns out.

Ball-Playing Lawmakers: Washington sport writers are warning the Nation not be surprised if Congress suddenly adopts a constitutional amendment incorporating the champion New York Yankees into their membership.

The reason—the undetermined but overwhelming score rolled up by the Washington news corps playing against the lawmakers in a night game for the benefit of the National Library for the Blind.

Best prospects for the big leagues from Congressional ranks were Senator "Jim" Meads, an old-hand at sandlot baseball, and Representative "Pi" Schwert, former catcher for the Yankees. Both come from Buffalo, N. Y.

Camaraderie: The grace with which Vice-President Garner and Senator Arthur Vandenberg posed with Jean Halmond, queen of Michigan's cherry festival looked suspiciously like campaign manners.

When the photographers finished, the Vice-President turned to the Republican prospect and said, "Well, good-bye. If you end up at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, don't forget that appointment for me."

And Senator Vandenberg called back, "All right. And if you end up there, don't forget that job for me."

Is Jones Economical? Ham Story Says 'Yes'

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., (AP)—Circuit Judge Dancey Fort went to the 1893 Chicago World's Fair with Jesse Jones, and on the basis of that trip is convinced the Texan will be an economical administrator of Uncle Sam's multi-billion dollar lending business.

His reason: "We packed up our clothes, and Jesse had a big bundle, wrapped in newspaper, that turned out to be a big boiled ham. From the time we left until we returned, Jesse had ham for breakfast, ham for luncheon and ham for supper. He wouldn't pay for a hotel or restaurant meal."

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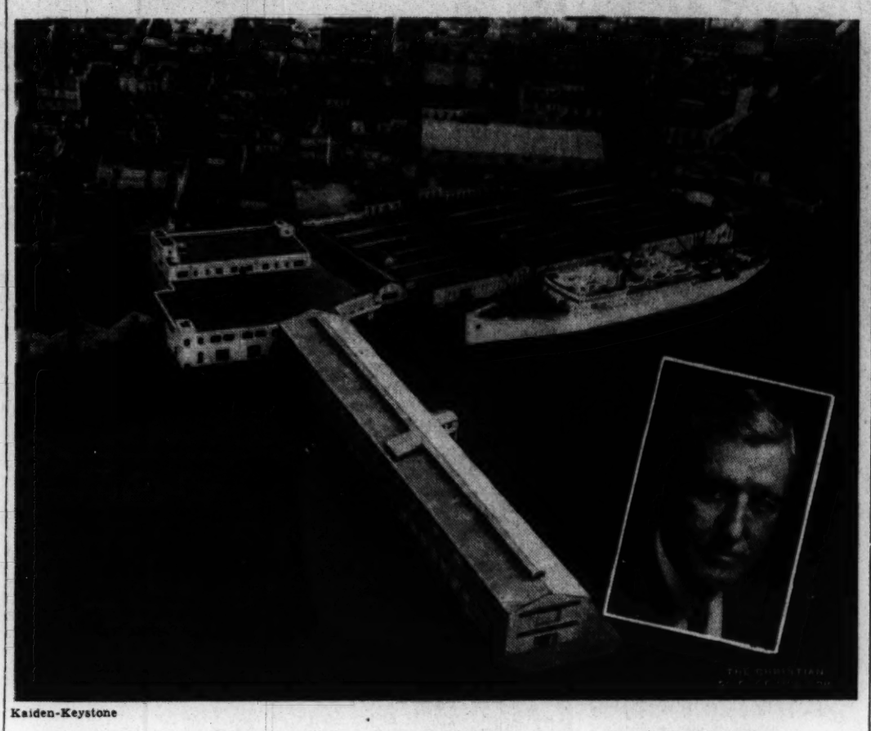
Cuba Gets New Marine Terminal



Kaiden-Keystone

New Pier, Warehouse and Connecting Building **J. J. Kelleher**

Great new plant which was dedicated July 11 officially by Mr. Kelleher shown above, who is Vice-President of the United Fruit Company's transportation business, is, according to Mr. Kelleher one sign that the company intends to do all it can to further trade between the Americas.

Purchasing Power For South Called Basic U. S. Need

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 12 (AP)—America could forget many of its economic troubles if the South were provided with purchasing power, Dr. Will Alexander, Farm Security Administrator, asserted today in a talk before the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs.

"Give the South a chance to buy," he said, "and poverty and unemployment elsewhere will disappear, as the mills and factories speed up production to fill the South's orders."

Other speakers before the Institute's symposium on housing were Nathan Straus, United States Housing Authority Administrator, and Corwin Edwards, Special Assistant to Attorney General Frank Murphy.

Mr. Straus said that although public housing is not "the sole means of attacking our economic ills, it is, nevertheless, an extremely important and effective instrument for building the great road of social progress."

The public housing program, he said, "will bring untold benefits to the Nation as a whole. Low rent public housing cuts across almost every field of human activity. It benefits rich and poor, strong and weak, the businessman, the farmer, the laborer."

Mr. Edwards said the "unhealthy state of home building is in considerable part due to unreasonable restraints of trade in violation of the antitrust laws." The program of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice "for dealing with this state of affairs," he added, "will inevitably present new opportunities to the Government spending agencies in the housing field."

Dr. Alexander declared that providing the South with purchasing power was a tremendous but not an impossible task, and recomemnded as a method to be followed the plan employed by the Farm Security Administration in its rehabilitation loan program to low-income families.

Under this program, he said, the Federal Government is providing a new start for hundreds of thousands of farm families which long before 1929 were so near the brink of disaster that the depression merely pushed them over.

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United Fruit Opens New Pier In Havana Costing $2,100,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba, Juy 12—Speaking at the dedication of the United Fruit Company's new $2,100,000 terminal, J. J. Kelleher of New York, Vice-President in charge of transportation, last night declared the huge structure "is indicative of the United Fruit Company's determination to participate actively and to the utmost of its ability in the further extension of trade between the United States and Cuba."

Present at the ceremonies of "Muelle Flota Blanca," which comprises a new pier, warehouse and connecting building, were Dr. Federico Laredo Bru, President of Cuba, his Cabinet and Col. Fulgencio Batista.

After tracing the history of the company in Cuba since 1899, Mr. Kelleher said the opening of the new terminal marked the company's first great development in the western end of the Island. So far its properties—a $52,000,000 investment—have been in the extreme eastern end, at Banes and Preston.

The opening of the new terminal, he said, "will form a more useful unit in aiding in the bringing to the country more tourists and businessmen."

The new wharf has facilities for handling three ships at the same time, a total wharfage front of 1,650 feet. It has 360,000 square feet of floor space. From Desamparados Street to pier head is 750 feet long, and, including all construction, is around 700 feet wide. Construction furnished employment to 400 men in the last year, Mr. Kelleher said.

In planning "Muelle Flota Blanca," Mr. Kelleher told his guests, the United Fruit Company "determined to erect a structure which while architecturally perfect and embodying the latest facilities for handling passengers and freight, should also be of a type that best emphasized the picturesque surroundings of that section of Havana."

Through the new terminal and by rendering good service, Mr. Kelleher said, "we hope to continue to maintain the mutual respect that has so long existed."

"We do not agree with the pessimist who frequently, without a dollar invested, continues to moan about conditions in foreign trade. Foreign trade is all right; it is going to be much better; and the relationship between the Republic of Cuba and the United Fruit Company cannot but help to accomplish that end.

"The officials and directors of this company have unshakable faith in the destinies of the Cuban nation, and we hope the people of Cuba will have as much faith in us."

Monopoly Inquiry Seeks Causes for Lag in Building

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—With a tremendous latent demand existing for housing in America why are not more houses being built?

Three answers to this question, which many economists believe is the heart of the recovery problem, were given in further testimony before the Federal Monopoly Committee here:

Dr. Willard L. Thorp, Department of Commerce expert, described the disorganization of the construction industry where every group has something to gain by high prices at the expense of the whole.

William Stanley Parker of Boston, Chairman of the Construction League of America, questioned the wisdom of home ownership of lower income groups and advocated rental housing in big neighborhood units.

Gerhardt F. Mayne, Chicago contractor, gave a startling story of group pressure for high costs, declaring that "by virtue of a dictation of the labor unions" the modern way of ready-mixed concrete delivered on the site is barred; and describing other price-raising restrictions hampering construction on every side.

Conflicting Interests

Mr. Thorp summarized his position as follows:

"The construction industry in general is one in which through all its stages there is an underlying tendency for the sellers to be stronger than the buyers.

"The ultimate consumer is an amateur and makes one purchase and knows very little about it and who has nothing to speak of in the way of bargaining strength.

"We have to think of this as an industry which starts at one end with small numbers in producing groups and at the other end as small numbers in local specialized building groups.

"No activity is important enough so that any price reduction which it makes will increase its profits and every activity is important enough so that it can increase profits by holding up the rest of the industry.

"The multiplicity of parts tends to make no part feel responsible for the totality and yet each part is in a strategic economic position whereby it can endeavor to strengthen itself at the expense of the whole. Above all, there is no central responsibility for the industry as a whole."

Called a Luxury

Mr. Parker described tax burdens on various types of Boston real estate and concluded that "home ownership is a luxury." It was satisfactory for those of reasonable income who were reasonably certain of their jobs but hazardous for others.

"It seems to me that a great many families probably due to the home ownership campaign (all of which is desirable for those who can afford it) has led a great many people who can't afford it to attempt it and I think that has undoubtedly been unfortunate for a great many houses and neighborhoods."

Large scale neighboring rental units was his solution for many housing problems.

Most spectacular testimony was that of Mr. Mayne, a Chicago contractor, who used the word "racketeering" but later qualified it and gave specific evidence on the earlier generalizations of Mr. Thorp.

Why Costs Are High

He made the following charges as to why construction costs are high:

Apprentice training costs are exorbitant: unions require four-year training of boys which he said young men could master in a few months.

Initiation dues are too high—building trade fees for workers run up to $500; painters average $100; plasterers range to $125; plumber journeymen $200; steamfitters $300.

Material dealers impose rigid restrictions: building materials, for example, cannot be bought direct from any manufacturer.

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Bar Association Explains Part In Jersey City Case

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12 (AP)—The year-old Bill of Rights Committee of the American Bar Association reported today on its intervention in the Hague civil liberties case, in which members of the Committee acted to preserve the right of free assemblage and speech though feeling little sympathy with those who made the plea.

In reviewing the Committee's participation in the United States Supreme Court battle, in which the Court, following arguments of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, invalidated an ordinance allegedly curbing free speech and assembly in Jersey City, N. J., the Committee reported to the Bar Association convention here:

"The intervention of the Committee in this case produced considerable comment in the public press, which, so far as known, was unanimously favorable. In numerous editorial comments, both from newspapers usually deemed 'conservative' and others usually deemed 'liberal' or 'radical' the Association was commended for being willing to stand upon constitutional principles irrespective of probable disagreement by most members of the Association with the views and policies of the parties whose position was upheld on the constitutional issue."

Backs Flag Salute

The Committee also reported it had filed a memorandum in support of jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of a case involving the validity of the compulsory flag salute and pledge under the Laws of Massachusetts as applied to children who had religious scruples against such practices.

In conclusion, the report said:

"The work of this Committee, being a new departure, has necessarily been experimental during the first year. Our experience has convinced us that if carefully and wisely conducted, the work in this field can be of great benefit to the general public, as well as to the organized bar. . . ."

The committee report was presented by its chairman, Grenville Clark of New York.

Robert Carey, of Newark, N. J., announced before the opening of the convention he would seek a curb on the Committee's operation or its complete abolition on the basis of its appearance in the Hague case.

In a letter to fellow members of the House of Delegates, Mr. Carey said the Committee's action in intervening in the Supreme Court would cause the Bar Association to "be sought out as a window dressing by radicals."

Why He Objected

Mr. Carey explained he had fought the regime of Mayor Frank Hague in Newark for 25 years, but termed the elements which took the Hague ordinance to the Highest Court "radical," and said he "was in full accord with most of the procedure adopted to keep a lot of radical pink and red agitators" from disrupting the industrial and social life of his State.

The essence of his objections, he declared were, first, that the A. B. A. intervention program was not necessary and second, "practically all of our civil liberties cases involve consideration of a strong controversial character, and I do not believe the A. B. A., as such, should participate in the litigation of any such problems."

Federal Judge W. Calvin Chesnut of Baltimore was elected Chairman of the American Bar Association's Section on Judicial Administration.

Attorney General Lawrence E. Jones of Vermont was elected head of the National Association of Attorneys General, succeeding Federal District Judge G. L. Porterie of Louisiana.

Paul Hannah, Washington, D. C., was elected President of the Junior Bar Conference, succeeding R. J. Foulis, St. Louis. Joseph Harrison, Newark, was chosen Secretary and Leslie P. Henry, Boston, Alfred T. White, New York, Guy Tobler, Hackensack, N. J., and Lewis F. Powell, Jr., Richmond, Va., Executive Councilmen.

G Man Takes Over Kansas City Task

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—The Federal Government, which played an important part in wrecking Kansas City's strong political machine, contributed one of its ace Federal Bureau of Investigation agents to head the City's new State-controlled police department.

Lear B. Reed, 200-pound, 6-foot 3-inch former football player, was named chief of the 658-man force with full power to reorganize the department.

Appointment of the Government agent was announced by Edgar Shook, President of the Police Commission named by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark. Police Department control passed from City Hall to Jefferson City under a bill enacted by the recent State Legislature.

Mr. Reed took immediate command of the force after submitting his resignation to J. Edgar Hoover, FBI chief.

Mr. Reed, once a tackle on the University of Richmond's football team, has served much of his FBI career in Kansas City. He also served with bureaus in New York, Chicago, New Orleans, La., Minneapolis, Minn., and other points.

City Hall observers believe Mr. Reed's appointment will bridge the breach that existed for years between the FBI and Kansas City police.

World Businessmen Unite To Support Peace Program

By Herbert S. Houston

Member of the American Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN—A united effort by businessmen of all nations to work for peace by plans for economic co-operation was voted unanimously by delegates from 41 countries including totalitarian and democratic states to the recent Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce here.

The President of the Chamber, Thomas J. Watson of New York, in his opening address, proposed a definite plan, despite the danger that might threaten at Danzig, or elsewhere, to block war and maintain peace. Two days later, the plan was adopted without one vote in opposition. And even more surprising, Germany, Italy and Japan joined in support with the same evident determination as did England, France and the United States.

In the forefront of the plan, thus approved by the organized business forces of the world, was an unqualified statement of the utter futility of war, followed by a short, bold declaration of faith to the effect that: "The International Chamber believes the door to peace is still open and its objective is to help people everywhere to convert their longings for peace, security and prosperity into a practical program of economic adjustment and human understanding."

World Study Urged

Thus declaring its aims, the International Chamber recommends that the Governments of France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States, each collaborate with its own businessmen in a thorough study of the economic and physical condition of their individual countries and formulate a plan of adjustment which will give all countries of the world a fair opportunity to share in the resources of the world.

For this broad program the International Chamber pledged all its support and facilities so that it might be carried into effect. The chairmen of the delegations of the six leading commercial countries spoke in a world-wide broadcast in support of the plan. Lord Luke of Pavenham, Chairman of the English delegation, said that the procedure approved might lead to heated argument in various countries, but it would purge the present tense situation of war propaganda and misrepresentation, thus helping forward the adoption of the plan and the final establishment of permanent peace. Senator Conti of Italy, head of the Italian delegation and one of Signor Mussolini's most trusted leaders, pledged the support of Italy. He was followed by Dr. Karl Lindemann, Chairman of the German delegation and head of the combined Hamburg American-North German Lloyd, who also supported the resolution, believing that if the recommendations were put into effect international understanding would be improved.

French Support Pledged

Immediately following this German indorsement, came one equally strong from René Duchemin, one of the great manufacturers of France and the head of the French delegation who declared that the resolution was a landmark in the way of co-operation in international trade and in raising the standards of living of all peoples of the earth.

He added that "it was a most hopeful sign pointing to peace when a thousand businessmen from 41 countries could come to a common agreement based on good will and fairness to all." He particularly praised the International Chamber of Commerce as the one great organization that offered a common forum where people from countries that differed greatly politically might come together.

The Chairman of the Japanese delegation, Viscount Kano, made a pledge for his country that was as strong as that from his associates of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis. The last speaker in the radiocast was Eliot Wadsworth, the Chairman of the American delegation who stated that the entire American delegation was behind the plan with enthusiastic unanimity.

New President Aids

John Sigfrid Edstrom, industrialist of Sweden, who was chosen President of the International Chamber, pledged himself to have the plan initiated without delay.

Viscount Halifax, British Foreign Secretary, gave his support to the business men's program in an address in London in which he said that Britain's foreign policy was laid down on very similar lines to that of the Chamber of Commerce.

"If we could once be satisfied that the intentions of others were the same as our own and that we all really wanted peaceful solutions, then," he said, "we could discuss the problems that are today causing the world anxiety. In such a new atmosphere we could examine the colonial problem, the question of raw material, trade barriers, the issue of 'lebensraum,' the limitation of armaments and any other issue that affects the lives of all European citizens."

An official pronouncement in Berlin by Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, commenting on the Copenhagen action, stated that Germany's standpoint as far as raw materials are concerned, is not "permission to buy them, but their possession." It approved, however, the vote of the German delegation in Copenhagen for the International Chamber's plan.

Mexico Ties Link In West Highway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Mexico realizes the economic and social importance of a West Coast Highway and is pushing construction of the Nogales-Mexico City link of the International Pacific Highway, which is to stretch from Alaska to Argentina.

This is the report of Luis Montes De Oca, Director-General of the Bank of Mexico and former Minister of Finance and National President of the Association Mexicana Automovilistica, to the Automobile Club of Southern California, in a recent visit.

He reported that the 413-mile section between Mexico City and Guadalajara is already paved, the road through the once impassable barrancas has been realigned and the grades reduced from 29 per cent to 9 per cent, he added, saying that daily stages are traveling over the graded road between Guadalajara and Tepic.

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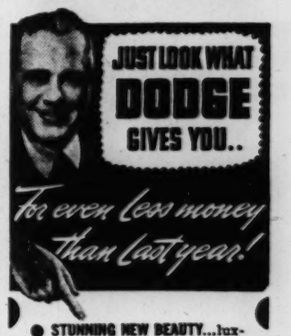

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Women Hear of Danger Facing Hard-Won Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12—Women who have pioneered in new fields and who have fought their battles alone, are smoothing the way for a new generation to enter the business and professional world easily, and with every advantage of proper training, but are warned that they face a new fight not only to continue the progress of the past 100 years, but to maintain that already won.

Success is apparent on every hand in the convention of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. In the lobbies of the Municipal Auditorium, the delegates move purposefully and talk with quiet assurance. The sessions open exactly on time and are carried through with lively precision.

Almost every woman in the convention has earned her own success, has achieved by her individual efforts. Yet they work together in the full harmony of a common cause for the protection and enlargement of women's rights against restricting laws or traditions. Stories of personal success go untold as they discuss, in conversation and formal meetings, how they may best aid young women in preparing for and entering business, and how they may serve the cause of woman in city, state and nation.

Women Hear Fight Not Over

Last night, Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning, author, told the delegates that "there is at present a definite and stiffening resistance to the development of women along many of the lines they have mapped for themselves."

Women of the United States, she said, "are facing the second major fight for their own progress. Didn't we ask for suffrage for the progress of women, not only so that we might have money in our pockets, but so that civilization might be improved? Isn't it possible that the quarrel which is rumbling today is because men feel we are letting the world down, and are getting money and not improving civilization?"

Committee reports yesterday indicated that at least this section of womanhood is doing its part toward the promotion of human welfare. Interest in one of the most pressing problems of the day was evidenced by the special committee appointed last year to consider the subject of minority opinion. The report of the chairman, Mrs. Elmer C. Springer, of University, Ala., said that "in a democracy there can be no tyrannical majority any more than there can be a dictatorial minority."

Progress and democracy require continued complete freedom of expression for a minority view after as well as before the majority had recorded its stand, the report stated. The Public Affairs Committee announced it was studying the reorganization of the federal administrative machinery, and the housing and slum clearance programs. The Legislation Committee seeks to give members of the federation a greater understanding of government procedure, as well as pressing for the passage of laws supported by the federation.

Professional Refugee Problem

In a still wider field, the International Relations Committee, nevertheless, called attention to a problem close to home, the handling of refugees from Europe who are business and professional women. In the convention session yesterday, the international situation was analyzed by William T. Stone, Vice-President of the Foreign Policy Association. He warned against hysteria or emotion in meeting foreign crises and urged the woman "to avoid seeing the world in terms of black and white, of good and evil."

Widespread interest in the doings of government is indicated by the fact that the Washington comment column is the most popular department of the independent woman, according to the report of Miss Frances Maule, of New York, Publications Chairman.

Service to young women seeking business or professional careers was reported by four committees concerned with phases of education. One, the Educational Funds Committee, said more than $500,000 had been distributed as student loans and gifts since 1922 by clubs belonging to the National Federation.

Married Women on Jobs

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12 (AP)—Today's most interesting question at the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Club convention:

Is the right of married women to work in real jeopardy in the United States?

The answers:

Miss Frances Marlatt, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., attorney: Definitely. Proof lies in the fact 20 state legislatures considered bills this year that in some form or other restricted the right of married women to employment in the State's service. Therefore, public service in some instances has attempted to set a bad example to private business.

Dr. Anna E. Copps, Charlottesville, Va.—Locally we find married women are being pushed out of employment because of public sentiment that wives should be taken care of by their husbands. The public fails to realize that many men are employed at such small wages they cannot support their wives.

Jessica Hern, Long Beach, Calif.—Yes, in California we find many married women replaced by single and married men in city and county offices.

Miss Lydia Jolly Case, Puyallup, Wash.—Yes, as long as we have continued unemployment we find strong groups picking on weaker groups and we find organized groups imposing upon unorganized ones. That is why married women are having a difficult time in earning their living and helping support those dependent on them.

Miss Grace Ward, Minneapolis, Secretary - Treasurer of a wholesale baking company—The drive against the right of married women who work has begun to be felt in Minnesota. We find married women being dismissed in state and local offices although a bill aimed at married women never got out of the Legislative Committee in our State Legislature. Nevertheless, married women are being attacked and their right to work is in real jeopardy.

Haying Time

© Courtesy the Yorkshire Post

Youth Trained for Farm Work Under King George Jubilee Trust Fund

Self-Drugging Scored By State Health Board

By the Associated Press

Concord, N. H., July 12

Stating there could be too many drug stores in a community, the New Hampshire Board of Health, in a bulletin issued today, declared there already was "too much futile self-medication with proprietary medicines, largely induced by advertising."

From a health standpoint, the bulletin added, "we are unable to agree with a theory that the more drug stores there are in a community the better."

What £100,000 a Year Can Do Shown in British Youth Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Far-reaching effects of the decision of the Council for King George's Jubilee Trust to begin by spending £100,000 a year for three years for the needs of British youth are revealed in its fourth annual report.

The original sum eventually subscribed was £1,000,000. As from the first it was evident that the income from this sum, say £30,000 a year, would be inadequate to meet the demands made on it, it was resolved to supplement this up to £100,000 and to invite subscriptions and donations to keep the £1,000,000 intact. In 1938 the Fund, after disbursing £119,000, stood at £1,002,000, but in 1939 it was £30,000 short. Actually since its inauguration a sum of £302,000 has been distributed, of which about £275,000 has been for general purposes and £27,000 for camping.

Thanks to grants from the Fund the National Association of Boys' Clubs has been able to extend its activities. Whereas in 1933 there were two counties with 135 directly affiliated clubs, by the end of 1938 there were 23 counties and 520 directly affiliated clubs, while the membership of these had increased from 13,376 to about 45,000. In all, there are 1,640 clubs with a membership of 152,000. In its report the Association says that the Jubilee Trust has enabled the club movement to play its part in the National Fitness Campaign.

The Boys' Department of the Young Men's Christian Association has expended the larger part of a grant of £2,500 on increasing the number of training and leadership courses. A sum of £500 was devoted to the Association's scheme, "British Boys for British Farms." During 1938 there have been 287 boys trained and placed on farms, and a total of 1,556 since the scheme was started.

From a grant of £3,000 the Boys' Brigade has been enabled to amplify the organization of its schools and courses for the training of officers. Thanks to this 108 men attended a week's course at four residential training schools, while 150 attended week-end courses and 1,300 started "initial" courses.

A grant of £500 was used by the Church Lads' Brigade on a fortnight's training for leaders. The same sum enabled the National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs to retain the services of an organizer in Wales. Four "Young Farmers" were financed to pay a visit to New South Wales at the invitation of the Young Farmers' Club Council. The Association for Jewish Youth received £500 which enabled it to enlarge its activities, and the same applies to the Welsh League of Youth.

Larger grants were made to such organizations as the National Council of Girls' Clubs, the Girl Guides Association, the Y. M. C. A., the Girls' Friendly Society, the Girls' Life Brigade, and Girls' Guildry. And this by no means exhausts the list of organizations devoted to the welfare of young people which have benefited from the Jubilee Trust.

Girl Scouts Visit And Play Hostess

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—The Girl Scouts are practising neighborliness by an exchange of members with England and the sending of delegates to the Canadian Girl Guide Encampment in Rothesay, N. B., from July 14 to 21.

Miss Mary Fread of Terre Haute, Ind., Girl Scout leader and school teacher, leaves today and Miss Gladys P. Lehrke, Director of the Dubuque, Iowa, Council, sails on Friday for four weeks of exchange training and camp visiting in England. Meanwhile Miss Marjory Watson of Calfont Grove, Giles, Buckinghamshire, a Girl Guider, begins a course at Camp Edith Macy, Girl Scout Training Camp at Pleasantville, N. Y., from July 14 to 28 and later will visit various other camps.

The party for Canada includes Eleanor Johnson of Sanford, Maine, who has been chosen to represent the Girl Scouts of the United States, together with Mrs. Frederick H. Brooke of Washington, D. C., national president, and Mrs. Edith Thornton Cabot of Providence, R. I., member of the International Committee.

Sailor Feast With Interludes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Naval etiquette has to be observed in Britain, even when a strawberry tea is in progress and a group of hungry boys is at hand. But 42 sailor boys wished for less etiquette and more strawberries at the House of Commons, here recently.

The lads, from the Thames training ship Stork, had been invited to a strawberry tea on the House of Commons terrace. No sooner had they attacked the feast, however, than the admiral of the Fleet, Sir Roger Keyes, arrived, and they sprang to attention while he inspected them.

Then they sat down and again tackled the fruit, but had hardly disposed of one berry when Admiral Sir Percy Royds appeared. Again they jumped to their feet. They resumed their seats—and Admiral Sir Murray Sueter hurried on to the terrace. Up they got again. Nor was that the end. Three more times the feast was interrupted—for Rear Admiral Beamish, Vice-Admiral Taylor, and Commander Marsden, who each inspected them. Then the party really set to work—and the Admirals helped.

Newspaper Reading Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The National Fertilizer Association of Washington, D. C., reported that 79 per cent, or nearly eight out of every 10 Virginia farmers, "keep up with the world" by reading daily newspapers. The result reflected a 10 per cent gain in Virginia farmer-readers over a similar survey made 10 years ago, the association said.

Reich Takes About-Face on Women's Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The National Socialist State, which came into being largely with the help of women voters, attracted by promises of husbands and freedom from industrial slavery, has now found itself compelled by the momentum of its own foreign policy, to make a complete volte-face, and re-introduce women into public life to a degree unknown even in pre-National Socialist days.

In a Reich, organized on a war footing, while protesting its desire for peace, women from the home front are the most important source of reserves of labor, where the male population is marshalled almost unreservedly in the service of the State.

Corollary to Policy

The persistent shortage of labor in a State formerly loaded with more than 6,000,000 unemployed is a corollary of the Reich's foreign policy of the maximum of preparedness for every eventuality, the concentration of a maximum force at a given point at a given time, and the elaborate camouflage necessary to give the surprise move the greatest effect in the world outside.

"The West Wall of Steel and Concrete," the hastily constructed eastern fortifications, the constant movement of troops and perpetual holding of "maneuvers" involving millions of men, the policing of "protectorates," the high pressure work on Autobahnen, the Four-Year-Plan research, munitions production, the Labor Service, keep the normal activities of "peacetime" working with consistently short-handed staffs. The visitor waiting long for a simple meal in a restaurant can testify to one phase of the "labor shortage" in Germany, and the housewife, waiting weeks and even months for simple repairs, to another.

It has now become a commonplace to see young women, with the Post Office arm band, carrying out their duties as supplementary postwomen. Restaurants have to fall back on waitresses, where men were formerly employed. The lifts are now worked by women in the big stores, and it is stated that the transport services are considering taking on women to fill in the gaps in the clerical and other staffs.

Women Do Farm Work

In the country, women have always done a great deal of the field work, and are used to heavy labor of this kind. But this year it seems likely that the whole responsibility of the farm will in many cases fall on the women folk, who have to rely for help on the bands of Labor Service youths and girls, the Hitler Youth, and the students at the various universities, who have received orders to help with the harvest. How valuable this unskilled labor will be remains to be seen. It must be said, however, that this large-scale migration to the land at potato and corn harvests has been for years a feature of the Third Reich.

The Air Defense League has been from the beginning so organized that women and men over military age have control of all its branches and can therefore be responsible for the "passive defense" of the State and prevention of panic in case of sudden air attack.

An experiment in the Lower Saxony district around Hannover and Celle, goes to show how valuable women's work is held to be in the present and future phases of State economy.

Working under the provisions of the Hermann Göring Law for the furtherance of the Four-Year Plan, the authorities suddenly called up married women of all ages, except those with young children, to report for work at munitions and other State-important factories at 5 a. m., and to hold themselves ready for a maximum of six weeks training. The idea was to find out how satisfactorily unskilled female labor could be substituted for skilled male labor. The experiment was not a success in a number of places. Older girls belonging to the Hitler Girls Association are expected to be more adaptable for this kind of training.

In a totalitarian state, slogans are soon forgotten and new ones take their place. Yesterday's "Women for the Home" has been replaced by "All for the State." This latter is being carried into practice with all the thoroughness characteristic of the regime.

Court Praises Man Arrested by Police

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Haled into court as a traffic violator, Russian-born Harry N. Venzer came out with the compliments of Magistrate Anthony Lucas for his "commendable patriotism."

The grocery operator who became a citizen of this country by serving as an aviation mechanic in France during the World War was fined $4 for two parking violations.

"One satisfaction for a citizen and a war veteran is to be tried in a courtroom where there is an American flag," said Mr. Venzer as he reached for his wallet. "I notice you don't have one here. I would like to donate $5 toward the purchase of a flag."

"Do you mean that?" asked the surprised Magistrate Lucas.

"I'm sorry I can't make it $20," replied Mr. Venzer. "The trouble is the American people are not flag conscious. That's the reason we have so many Communists."

Magistrate Lucas and others added their contributions to the flag fund and started plans for a dedicatory ceremony to which the grocer will be invited.

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Proportional Representation Adopted by French Chamber

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The most important decision taken by the session of the French Chamber of Deputies was the last-minute adoption of a law providing for the introduction of proportional representation in future elections to the Chamber. Hitherto the French system of choosing members of the Chamber had involved a second election, when no candidate received a clear majority on the first ballot.

On at least two occasions, when the so-called Cartel des Gauches came into power in 1924 and when the Popular Front won a sweeping victory in 1936, this system worked out to the advantage of the Left parties, since their discipline is stronger than that of the parties of the Center and the Right. Their voters are therefore more apt to obey instructions as to whom to vote for if their favored candidate is eliminated in the first ballot.

How System Works

It is the conservative groups which have displayed the greatest satisfaction with the adoption of the new system, although the Socialist Party, at its last Congress in Nantes, approved the theory of proportional representation.

The new system will operate on the basis partly of local, partly of national computation of the number of votes cast. In each Department, or Province, the number of voters is to be divided by the number of deputies now representing it in the Chamber, plus one. For example, if the Department of Lozére, with 25,000 voters, has three deputies, its quotient will be 25,000 divided by four, or 6,250. Each party list will be entitled to as many deputies as it obtains multiples of this quotient of 6,250 votes.

There will be a certain number of surplus votes to be reckoned to the credit of each party list. Each party will be entitled to one deputy for every 16,000 of these surplus votes which it may poll. This figure was chosen because it closely corresponds to the relation between the number of deputies—618—and the number of voters, approximately 10,000,000, in the election of 1936.

Names May Be Scratched

The party lists must include as many names as there are deputies to be elected in each constituency. The department, incidentally, represents the constituency. Voters may scratch out names on the lists and replace them with others; but this method, called "panachage" is illegal if the changed lists are printed or typed.

There will be no interim elections between general elections. If a seat in the Chamber becomes vacant it will be filled automatically by the next name on the list of the party which has lost the member. So the strength of the parties will remain unchanged throughout the period of four years which normally elapses between French parliamentary elections. (There is a strong probability that the term of the present Chamber of Deputies, which would ordinarily expire in the spring of 1940, will be extended because election contests and recriminations are considered undesirable in the present atmosphere of international crisis.)

The present law still has to pass the Senate which will consider it during the autumn session. No change in the method of choosing the Senate, which is elected by an indirect method (each Senator has a term of nine years and on third of the body retires at the end of every three years) is proposed. The system of proportional representation will prevail in Algeria and in France's West Indian possessions, Martinique, Guadeloupe and Reunion; but not in other French colonies.

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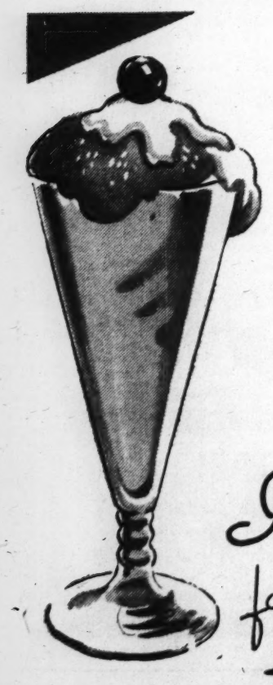
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Spanish Refugees Settle in Mexico

Find Welcome in Farm centers—Hope to get real freedom on soil of New World.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Following the trail of the Spanish adventurers of the fifteenth century who went out to found a New World on the American continent, the pilgrim ship, Sinaia, recently took to Mexico, 1,700 Spanish refugees who hope to find freedom in a new land.

These were chiefly refugees who cannot go back to Spain because either they or members of their families have been "black-listed" for some offense—those who have supported the Republican Government, the trade union movement, the co-operative movement, ex-officers in the Republican army, journalists who wrote in support of the Spanish Government—all these are now classified as "criminals," and if they returned would be subject to a long period in prison or concentration camp, or even to execution. It is estimated that there are still 40,000 refugees in this category now in France.

The National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief, through its headquarters in London and its branch office in Perpignan, organized this emigration.

Families Brought Together

The Committee learned through negotiations with the Chief Emigration Officer in Vera Cruz, Mexico, that there are at least 40,000 agricultural centers in Mexico, each of which is ready to adopt a refugee family. The centers are run as corporations on co-operative lines, and it is held they can comfortably absorb a large number of Spanish workers.

As the Sinaia left the shores of Spain, accompanied by a French destroyer, many wept to say farewell to their country. But others, looking forward rather than backward, and encouraged by the thought of life in a new country, said, "Do not weep for Spain, Spain is here."

There were 300 children on board, 100 of whom were below the age of three years, another 110 under 10. The scenes on board where fathers were able to enjoy the company of their wives and children after long and anxious separation were particularly happy.

The venerable Spanish writer, Antonio Lozayo, and his wife, were among this first batch of emigrants to Mexico.

Welcomed by Statesmen

On the voyage the people prepared for their new work. They scanned maps of Mexico, read assiduously the books on that country and attended lectures on the geography, climate and economics of the new land.

Former Spanish Premier, Dr. Juan Negrin, and former Foreign Minister Julio del Vayo, went from the United States to welcome and assist the settlement of refugees.

The Mexicans declared a general holiday in Vera Cruz, 20,000 persons met the ship and the refugees were officially welcomed by the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the President.

Sir Richard Rees, the Committee's representative in Mexico City, reports that the settlement arrangements are good.

The bulk of the £25,000 which it cost to send these emigrants to a new land, was collected in England, some in the United States and Canada.

In addition to this large-scale emigration a good deal of individual settlement is also being carried out from the Committee's Perpignan office. During one week recently more than 70 persons were sent to new homes, two to Venezuela, a family of seven to Colombia, one to Egypt, one to Australia, two to Cuba, one to Chile, 30 to North Africa, and 34 to other parts of France where hospitality or work had been arranged.

Courtesy, National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief

Spanish Refugees in New Homes

(1) Spanish men at work in camp in France. (2) Refugees leaving for Mexico on the 'Pilgrim ship,' Sinaia. (3) This picture shows how work on National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief is appreciated. (4) Some of the 70,000 refugee children in camp in France. (5) Wives visit husbands who are in separate camp for refugees in France.

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Refugees Made Happier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—While the Society of Friends here, in charge of Christian refugees of non-Aryan descent from Greater Germany, is mainly concerned with their accommodation, maintenance, and re-emigration, another organization has launched a scheme to cater to their social needs.

To cheer these refugees and provide entertainment and art for them, the Knights of Peace, an international society founded in 1920 with the object of bringing about a better understanding among the nations is giving regular shows for them. Since the majority of German and Austrian emigrants were not allowed to take more than 10 marks with them, admission to these entertainments including tea and refreshments, is free.

Singers, actors, cartoonists, ventriloquists, all of them lending honorary assistance, combines to render the program amusing and variegated. Other items are party games and English, Scottish, and German folk songs sung in chorus. There is ample opportunity for the refugees to make contacts among themselves as well as with English people who have the same interests.

Fair Turnstiles Near 5,000,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Euthusiastic over the recent upturn in attendance, Golden Gate Exposition officials prepared July 12 to greet the 5,000,000th paid visitor to Treasure Island.

Attendance figures at midnight preceding were 4,986,425.

Fair officials announced that during the 10-day period from July 1-10, a total of 594,773 paid admissions passed through the turnstiles, with an estimated 150,000 persons admitted free.

The average daily attendance has increased, as result of the recent upturn, to 34,377. Based on paid attendances only, average per capita expenditure has been $1.53.

During the first 10 days of July, five leading concessions have shown a remarkable increase in receipts. The automobile park topped all other ventures with $38,629, followed by the Cavalcade pageant with $38,400. The Palace of Fine Arts drew $10,423.

On the Gayway, the Chinese village led all concessions with $17,078.

The recently-closed horse show exceeded all expectations, with total receipts of $93,596.

A check of out-of-state automobiles showed most visitors drove from Washington and Oregon, respectively. Third on the list, surprisingly, were Illinois cars, with Texas close behind.

Gypsum Improves Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz—A sackful of gypsum thrown into the irrigation ditch can save farmers of Arizona and Southern California difficulty with soil alkali and "tightness," says Dr. W. T. McGeorge, Head of the Agricultural Chemistry Department at the University of Arizona. Gypsum is abundant and cheap throughout this region.

Germans Resist Domination By Italy in Tirol

(Continued from Page 1)

ground which in some instances is certainly well founded that a large number of South Tiroleans bearing German names are really of Italian origin, having had their Italian names Germanized by their Austrian rulers.

This situation appears to have been liquidated by an agreement with the authorities in Berlin.

In most parts of the Alto Adige a stubborn resistance to Italian political and in particular cultural penetration had grown up. It had given rise to Fascist excesses by way of reaction.

Policy of Iron Hand Tried

The first Fascist chiefs appointed by Signor Mussolini in the "redeemed" province acted on the erroneous assumption that the whole region could be completely Italianized in a couple of years. In their view this result could be achieved by intimidation, and, when necessary, by the use of the so-called manganello, or sound beating with a heavy stick bearing that name. Above all, it could speedily be accomplished by using the iron hand in suppressing all traces of Germanism in a land which was 100 per cent German.

Such a policy, however, brought about only discontent and a German irredentist movement in the Alto Adige, fomented from beyond the border. On two occasions the Italian South Tirol has been the cause of acute diplomatic tension between Italy and Germany, and Italy and Austria; and the Duce, in warning the German Government not to meddle in Italian domestic matters, went so far as to state that Fascist Italy would never renounce one inch of territory gained after the War, that the Italian flag hoisted on the Brenner Pass would never be lowered, and if it had to be moved at all it would be in the northern direction.

Intimidation Abandoned

After the establishment of close political relations with Germany, a velvet glove was slipped on, and the treatment of the Alto Atesini was considerably mitigated. The old Fascist methods of intimidation were abandoned. New chiefs were sent from Rome with instructions to pursue a more moderate policy. None of the laws enacted in 1925 were, however, revoked or modified; only their application was less severe. No substantial concessions were made to the Alto Atesini. This has been the situation in the South Tirol for the last three or four years. Compared to the state of affairs which the writer found 10 years ago, conditions today appear to be in many respects normal. The whole province, in fact, presents an aspect of extreme tranquillity, or prosperity and even of contentment.

For a proper understanding of Italian policy in the Alto Adige it is necessary to recall that Italy has always refused to admit the existence of racial minorities within her territory which should enjoy special privileges or receive special treatment. Having been annexed to the fatherland, the new province of the Alto Adige has become part of united Italy. The Italian Government applies here, without exception, all the laws and administrative regulations which govern the entire kingdom. The one thing resented by the Alto Atesini is the forcible elimination of the German language and the compulsory teaching of Italian in all public schools to children whose mother tongue is German, or rather a German dialect. It is, however, hard to see how the Italian Government, which is responsible for the government of the whole country, could refrain from so elementary an effort to teach their language to those who, after all, are Italian citizens. Why should the Alto Atesini receive a different education from the Piedmontese, Romans or Sicilians? it is asked.

Italian has been taught in all schools in the Alto Adige for a decade, and the results are astounding. This language is now spoken and understood by all the Alto Atesini men, women, and children of all classes. They all speak Italian with a foreign accent, but the important fact is that they speak it, and some of them quite fluently.

Youth Organizations

With the exception of Roman Catholic seminaries, where would-be priests are trained for their religious careers, there are no German private schools in the Alto Adige. They have not been tolerated, as they may easily become hotbeds of German propaganda. In the high schools German is taught as a foreign language, like English or French, if the student so desires. But its teaching is not encouraged.

The school children of the Alto Adige, as in other parts of Italy, have all been enrolled in the Fascist juvenile organizations and receive the same political and military education and training as the children in the rest of Italy.

The number of South Tiroleans who have joined the ranks of the Fascist party is exceedingly small. No pressure is made to enroll them in the party and in its auxiliary organizations.

Two daily papers are published at Bolzano—La Provincia di Bolzano in Italian, and the Alpenzeitung in German. A number of other journals and periodicals, mostly religious, are also published in the German language, such as the Dolomiten, the Volksbote, Der Kleine Postillon, etc. The Alpenzeitung is subsidized by the Fascist Government and is in every respect a Fascist newspaper edited for the benefit of the natives of the region who are more familiar with the German than with the Italian language. German newspapers are on sale at the newsstands. One finds more German than Italian books on sale.

U. S. and Its Foreign Policy: Behind the Fog of Confusion

(Continued from Page 1)

volves around those forces—economic and mental—which either produce a neutral or an interventionist state of the national thinking. These forces are of two types:

1. Those which would operate blindly and automatically, through material interests, passions, or prejudices, to sweep the American people off their feet and seek to produce a decision based on unreasoning pressures instead of reason.

2. Those issues of civilization and ideology which would either lead Americans to support the democratic powers of Europe against a threat to all democracy, or lead them to stay clear of a balance of power war in an effort to preserve their own free system unmodified.

There are two schools of thought with respect to the effect of these forces on the Nation's foreign policy:

A. That those pressures will render impossible a policy of taking economic sides without having to send an expeditionary force in the end. This is the point of view which says, very often dogmatically, that "sanctions mean war," broadly, the thesis holds that German submarine and airplane retaliation against American shipments of supplies to Britain and France would create incidents worse than the Lusitania, inflame all the latent passions in press and people, and bring all but the most stanch isolationists into a war mood.

B. The opposing side holds that economic sanctions do not inevitably mean war. This school of thought believes with equal sincerity that the United States can actually use this limited economic measure of support for the democracies as a safety valve through which to vent its democratic feelings, while still reserving decision on the ultimate question as to whether to go to war. It is considered that all important shipments of materials and arms, or even just materials alone, can be insulated from reprisals by putting them in British ships, manned by British sailors, after completing the sale on the American side of tidewater, so that they would be British goods when they embark on the high seas. American citizens would either be banned from assisting in this process or be denied the protection of the flag in case they do so.

It can at once be seen how vital is the uncertainty and division of opinion on this issue. Those who believe in policy A, and are opposed to the sending of Americans to Europe to fight, must necessarily oppose the President's foreign policy. Those in doubt would be cautious in a grant of broad powers to the President. Those who believe in policy B, consider it the only safe way to help organize the peace, while still reserving decision on whether to take up arms.

The third major uncertainty is that of where the Chief Executive stands—equipped as he is with extraordinary constitutional and traditional powers in foreign policy. As to Mr. Roosevelt, three schools of thought may be distinguished.

A. Those who believe that Mr. Roosevelt and his Secretary of State are determined that their war prevention efforts shall not be pushed to the point of sending American boys to Europe to fight. That they would take sides economically and ideologically, but not militarily. These persons accept at face value Mr. Roosevelt's famous maxim of means in foreign policy which are "short of war, but stronger than words."

B. Those who are friendly to the above motives, but are either afraid or convinced that they will not work out in practice. And that the United States would be so far enmeshed in its war-prevention efforts that it would inevitably be drawn in, once war started, regardless of any neutral intentions in the White House.

C. Those who believe that Mr. Roosevelt is a fatalist. That he considers war inevitable, or at least that the United States would inevitably be dragged in, and is a deliberate interventionist in the full sense of the term—entering into world diplomacy now, so that the Nation could enter into world military conflict on the best terms later on.

These questions are a major factor in the uncertainty of the moment because they revolve around what is essentially one man's inner motives and his ability as Chief Executive to master forces which he sets in motion. Thus they cannot be answered categorically, and even the leaders of public opinion are deeply divided in their opinions.

Moreover, once these questions are faced, there remains the even more perplexing question: How would Presidents of the future stand, and should they be limited in their action by laws, or not?

Canada's Lumber Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Canada's exports of planks and boards during April totalled 122,859,000 feet valued at $2,522,331 compared with 90,978,000 feet valued at $1,876,021 in the corresponding month of last year.

Engineering Gets College at Duke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Duke University has established a new college of engineering, which will begin its first session as such next fall, although engineering has been taught at Duke and its predecessors for more than a half century.

The new college is the third to be set up in the University's organization, the other two being Trinity College for undergraduate men and the Woman's College. It will have a complete quadrangle of its own, with three laboratory buildings and a dormitory.

When the new college was authorized by the trustees of Duke University last month, a dean was appointed—Prof. William H. Hall, former Chairman of the Division of Engineering, who graduated from Trinity College in 1925.

In addition to a faculty of 12 professors teaching strictly engineering subjects, the college will have an associate faculty of 20 for the instruction of nonengineering subjects. There will be three engineering departments—civil, electrical, and mechanical. Three national engineering socities are represented by student chapters: the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Delta Epsilon Sigma, an honorary engineering fraternity, was organized several years ago.

Stamp Collectors Help

WASHINGTON (AP)—Collectors bought $1,312,016 worth of stamps from the Post Office Department's philatelic agency during the year ended June 30.

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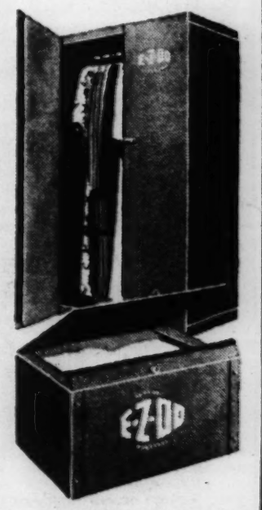
Pittsburgh, Pa.


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Open Nights

President Is in a Quandary On Next Move on Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—President Roosevelt sent word from the White House today that he was still undecided what to do in the neutrality situation, but implied that he was seriously weighing the wisdom of sending an urgent message to Congress, or otherwise taking definite steps to rescue his foreign policy program. He seemed headed toward some kind of positive action.

The President remained in the White House proper this morning, an unusual event, obviously grappling with the foreign policy problem. He took the occasion to send word to waiting correspondents, however, that he was still plainly undetermined on the course ahead.

Congress Marks Time

However, this was interpreted as possible notification to expect a strong Presidential initiative before long. There are numerous courses the President could follow. A message to Congress urging action in strong terms, pointed toward or supplementing one of the following: an effort to press a discharge motion in the Senate; an amendment to the existing neutrality bill; pressure to win over and change the votes of one decisive member of the Foreign Relations Committee; an effort to repeal all neutrality legislation whatever. Or the President might point his strategy toward a special session of Congress, with a probable appeal to public opinion. Finally, he could let the whole matter drop on the assumption that emergency action could be taken in the event of war which might remove present hindrances.

Congress marked time waiting for signs from the White House of its next move. Although from every legislative point of view the neutrality legislation is over for this session—a bill counter to the President's wishes passed in the House and the whole matter postponed over Mr. Roosevelt's vigorous objection in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a 12 to 11 vote—somehow the belief persisted, and grew stronger with every passing hour, that Mr. Roosevelt is not through yet, and that the battle is still on.

Signs that the Administration plans to put up a counter fight were quickly evident. Right at the outset, after word of the Senate Committee's action had spread over the capital, Secretary of State Hull in firm tones reiterated the need for neutrality revision. In the Senate, Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, immediately pressed for his bill to empower the President to embargo war commodities to Japan.

There were increasing rumors of a forthcoming Presidential Message to the Senate. There was the fact itself, plainly emphasized again by Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference, that abandonment of all neutrality revision now leaves the United States without some of the safeguards which even isolationists advocate. Thus, said Mr. Roosevelt, there will be no law to prevent American ships from entering combat areas, none to keep citizens out of war zones, none to prevent export of goods to combatants before title is transferred, as the cash-and-carry section of the Neutrality Law expired May 1.

Would Like to Go Home

As to Congress itself—it would like to quit. Home never looked so fair. Already members are drifting away to vacations which they had already planned. Already the middle of July is in sight which earlier forecasts put as the possible date of adjournment. If Neutrality is really dropped, Congress might be through in a fortnight. There is the lending-spending bill to dispose of, and amendments to the Social Security Act, the TVA agreements and dozens of pieces of perfecting legislation and minor bills which are generally jostled off in the hurried confusion of closing days. Aug. 1 might well see Congress out of Washington's humid heat under such circumstances, and there is not one congressman who would not welcome the prospect like a schoolboy out of school.

The mood of Congress for the moment is one of uncertainty. They are still held by the President's prestige and accustomed discipline. They will want to see what he will do next. But the mood can change quickly. An air of reluctance can become a feeling of defiance. If something is not done soon Congress will take control in its own hands and quit. The Administration is fully aware of this. Congress will wait but not long. The next move is the President's.

Bridges' Defense Turns Attack On Federal Witness

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12 (AP)—Defense attorneys at Harry Bridges' deportation hearing asked today that Laurence Milner, retired Oregon National Guard Major, produce all 1,400 reports he said he had compiled in his probe of alleged radical activities in the Pacific Northwest.

These reports, contended Richard Gladstein, attorney for the West Coast director of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, contain material which would be "impeachment of this witness out of his own mouth."

Major Milner, who has termed Mr. Bridges a "very able member of the Communist Party," said he had 77 separate reports relating to Mr. Bridges, gathered while working as a National Guard undercover agent.

The former officer went on the witness stand for the third time in the three-day-old hearing, at the Angel Island immigration station in San Francisco Bay, for more quizzing about his asserted knowledge that Mr. Bridges paid dues to the Communist Party, sat in with leaders of the Communist "inner circle," and was helping carry out a revolutionary program by fomenting labor trouble on Pacific Coast waterfronts.

Government Charge

The Government charges the Australia-born longshoreman's union leader should be deported because he belonged to an organization which advocated forceful overthrow of the Government. Mr. Bridges has denied any connection with the Communist Party.

Thomas Shoemaker, Chief Deputy United States Commissioner of Immigration, here from Washington to conduct the hearing for the Labor Department, opposed vigorously the defense request that Major Milner's reports be brought to the hearing.

Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, presiding as examiner at the hearing, suggested the defense first examine the 77 Bridges reports and see whether they could find what they wanted without bringing in the entire voluminous report.

The defense scored a victory when it wrung from Major Milner the admission he deliberately gave false testimony at the criminal syndicalism trial of Dirk De Jonge at Portland, Ore., in 1934, at which he testified as to the good character of De Jonge.

Major Milner testified that Stanley Morton Doyle, special prosecutor at the De Jonge trial, had offered him a job and assistance in getting his retirement pay from Washington if he would change his testimony about De Jonge.

Mr. Gladstein read from a transcript of the Portland trial record a section in which Major Milner said "no sir" to Mr. Doyle's question as to whether he had ever been offered any inducement "in the form of money or any reward" to change his testimony.

Major Milner admitted "I did swear falsely in the De Jonge case."

Explains Statement

"I was a military intelligence officer," he declared, "and if I had answered the truth in a Communist trial, which was what it was, I would have disclosed my identity and would have been out."

In his testimony Major Milner charged that the Bridges policy in the 1936 maritime strike on the longshore union's dealings with employers was rejected and revised by "Communist headquarters in New York, the Communist orders being delivered through Morris Rapport of Seattle." Rapport is an alien now under deportation order.

The witness said Rapport, under order of deportation to Russia, told Mr. Bridges that the party did not approve of Mr. Bridges' plans for dealing with the shipowners at the expiration of the 1936 labor agreements. He added Rapport did not divulge to Mr. Bridges the exact wish of the party because "that could wait until later" and Mr. Bridges was "very busy at the time."

The retired officer said he had heard a Communist revolution plot described in many speeches and conversations with Communist leaders in the Pacific Northwest, in which the Communists spoke of "building up an organization of labor unions, causing labor strife and then perhaps in case of war taking advantage of the situation by force and violence."

'Pals'

© British International Photos

A Pail of Cool Water for a Friend

London's Horses and Donkeys Enjoy Vacations in Woods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Not every coster gets an annual vacation, but many of them see that their horses, or donkeys, do.

The Grand Hotel and Lido of London horses is to be found in a leafy Hertfordshire lane, 12 miles from the city, at Furze Hill, Boreham Wood. Here animals who serve their masters faithfully throughout the winter, can rest or gambol in the paddock at will, for a few weeks while business is slack. Race-horses and Old Favorites, who have worked hard for many years, can spend a happy retirement there too. Their masters pay £2 a week for them, if they can afford it, and this, together with donations and subscriptions from animal lovers, makes it possible for the coster to send his horse or donkey for as little as 2s a week.

On visitors' day, usually on Sunday afternoon, a stream of costers and their wives, hikers, cyclists, motorcars and char-a-bancs, makes its way to the modern red building. These are the visitors—many armed with carrots and sugar and other horsey titbits.

All Kinds and Types

Through the red-brick archway in the large quadrangle the crowd winds its way, and there from each box a head looks out to welcome a familiar face. Ex-racers and war-horses, circus pony and coster's mule, donkeys and dray-horses, horses which have pulled buses and fire engines, permanent residents and summer vacationists, all welcome the visitor and what he brings.

Grey Boy, in No. 23 box, is the "star turn" of the Home. Grey Boy doesn't sing for his supper like Tommy Tucker, he rings for it. Near to his stall is a piece of rope attached to a bell. When Grey Boy thinks it is time for lunch or dinner he rings his bell.

On visitors' day his bell-pulling yields handsome rewards—handfuls of sugar and succulent carrots mostly. None of the horses now mind Grey Boy and his bell, but it used to cause great excitement to Bob—a horse who had pulled a fire engine in the days before motors. Whenever he heard Grey Boy's bell he would rush to the door of his box, thinking it was a fire alarm.

Stands Sentinel at Door

Grandpa of the home is "Giltate Bay," a farmer's horse in retirement. He still looks across to the farm in Stanmore where he used to work. Throughout the night he stands sentinel at the door of his box and the grooms find him standing up asleep.

One of the greatest favorites with the children because she is so gentle is "Actress," war horse which carried her master, Brig.-Gen. Gilbert Brown through his severest engagements. Other favorites with the children are the donkeys. Many of these give rides to children on Hampstead Heath during the summer and in the winter they go to the Home while there is no work for them to do. Many children from London come to see their friends from the Heath.

The Rest Home has an influx of visitors during the "hopping" season. The costers go off to Kent or Hampshire and send their horses or donkeys to the Home to be looked after while they are away. The average number of "residents" is 80 but sometimes there are more than this.

The Home was started in 1886 in a field at Neasden by a Miss Lindo, who adopted a horse and looked after it. The next year it officially became a Home for Horses with an income of £17. The income is now more than £4,000 a year, mostly from voluntary contributions.

New War on Fire Bows Before Water

WASHINGTON (AP)—It was a field day for Washington fire fans July 11.

Seven blazes were started in an old unused building a few blocks from the Capitol, all for the sake of testing the use of carbon dioxide gas for extinguishing them The Bureau of Standards made the tests.

Just for safety's sake—and it turned out to be a good idea—the firemen had plenty of old-fashioned water and axes handy. They resorted to the prosaic method when the gas failed to control a fire started in the basement

Investigation disclosed that the flames had spread through an elevator shaft and the gas did not reach them.

The other fires were started in various rooms. Although given a head start of a few minutes to an hour, they were brought under control quickly by the gas.

Permanent Appointment At Chicago for Beneš

CHICAGO (AP)—The University of Chicago announced July 11 that Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czechoslovakia, had accepted a permanent appointment as Professor on the University's faculty.

Dr. Beneš, who is sailing for Europe, came to the University last February as a Visiting Professor under the Charles R. Walgreen Foundation for the study of American institutions.

Under the permanent appointment he will spend at least two quarters in residence at the University every other year. Service under the appointment will not begin before the autumn of 1940. He is expected to return to the United States some time next winter.

Employer's Right To Ask Election In NLRB Changes

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board, reacting to criticism in Congress, revised its rules yesterday to permit employers to ask for collective bargaining elections when two or more labor unions claim to represent a majority of their workers.

The Board also announced other changes which it said were designed to liberalize the procedure under which it administers the Wagner Act. The revisions will become effective on July 13.

For several months, Congress has been studying a series of amendments to the Wagner Act sponsored by the American Federation of Labor and business interests. Board members have insisted that the law should not be changed, contending that many of the criticisms could be met in the Act's administration.

Liberalizes Rules

The revisions followed announcements made recently by Board representatives that the rules would be changed to permit employers to petition for elections.

"While the framework of the Board procedure remains essentially the same," the Board said, "the new series contains several important changes designed either to embody in the rules what has already become Board practice, or, in other instances, to liberalize the rules in the interest of a more effective administration of the Act."

The procedure permitting employers to petition for elections contained what Board officials described as safeguards to prevent abuse of the rules or the piling up of administrative problems.

These provide that the Board shall not investigate labor representation disputes described in employer petitions "unless it appears to the Board that two or more labor organizations have presented to the employer conflicting claims that each represents a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit or units claimed to be appropriate."

An employer seeking to get his case before the Board must state his name, nature of his business, number of employees, names of the contesting unions, and a brief declaration that the dispute is a controversy affecting commerce.

General Motors Petitions

On June 30, the General Motors Corporation filed an employer petition, the first of its kind, seeking a clarification of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. split in the United Auto Workers Union. Although the petition was filed prior to the effective date of the new rules, the Board decided to receive it.

The revised regulations also provide that:

A minimum period of 10 days, instead of five, shall intervene between issuance of a complaint and a hearing.

When a union is named in a complaint as a "company-dominated union" it shall be notified and given an opportunity to be heard.

Homemaker Placed at Top Of List of Public Servants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, July 12—The homemaker—according to the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship—is "without doubt" the most important individual in any community. Even the soldier, the sailor, and the policeman pale in importance beside her. Yet, the homemaker is one of the least considered of public servants, even to the extent of being almost unrecognized as a public servant at all.

Mrs. Linda Littlejohn, speaking as a representative of Australia, took up arms in behalf of homemakers when she addressed the members of the International Alliance, which is holding its eleventh triennial conference here. Most jobs performed for the community have a money value. Mothers, however, perform their job free of charge. And the reason for this is that the antiquated idea still persists that mothers are "lucky" to have homes to run and children to rear in them.

Formerly, said Mrs. Littlejohn, only two legitimate occupations offered themselves to unmarried women—those of governess or domestic servant, for which they received a pittance; or living-in relations.

Moreover, in those days, payment was so often made in kind rather than in cash, that homemakers did not feel altogether unrewarded. But, said Mrs. Littlejohn, working conditions have changed, and now the homemaker lags behind, tied to an outworn custom which fetters her economic liberty.

Mrs. Littlejohn contended that, because a homemaker's work does not produce anything that can be bought or sold, this should not constitute a reason for not paying her for her tasks.

The State, which pays its public servants, should likewise pay its homemakers, she said, because the homemaker's service to the State is an invaluable service. Without her, the State would gradually disintegrate until it collapsed altogether. Therefore the woman who runs the home should no longer be made to rely, in doing it, upon the precarious earnings of a husband, who with the best of wills may yet prove inadequate for the task.

State allowances should be made which would assure the well-being, happiness, and security of the family, and would liberate the homemaker to contribute, freely and adequately again to the State.

"Without the opportunity for all people—women as well as men—to be free and independent," said Mrs. Littlejohn, "we cannot have an effective or true democracy."

Britain's New Airliners

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—After delays in production lasting two years and subsequent technical hitches, deliveries have now begun again to Imperial Airways of the Ensign monoplane airliners for use on Empire routes.

These planes are claimed to be the largest and most comfortable landliners yet to go into service in the world, weighing 22 tons and providing exceptional space and headroom.

Design of the Ensigns was initiated five years ago. Delivery, which should have taken place over two years ago, was first delayed by the urgent needs of the Royal Air Force expansion program. After the first plane was in service it was withdrawn. The suppored reason was that its climb and speed performance was not up to expectations and its take-off with full load appeared to be too long for safety on some Empire airports.

Fitted with new motors—Tiger IX 14-cylinder double bank radial engines—the Ensigns, 14 of which have been built, can attain more than 205 miles per hour with full load. With two motors out of commission they can maintain a level height of 7,000 feet.

Roosevelt Asks Funds For Strategic Minerals

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt asked Congress July 10 to make $25,000,000 available immediately for acquisition of strategic national defense minerals.

Congress at this session authorized the expenditure of $100,000,000 over a four-year period to build up reserves of such materials but did not appropriate funds.

The President also asked for $150,000 to enable the Geological Survey to study the development of strategic minerals, and $350,000 for the Bureau of Mines for investigations and experiments with strategic minerals for defense and industrial uses.

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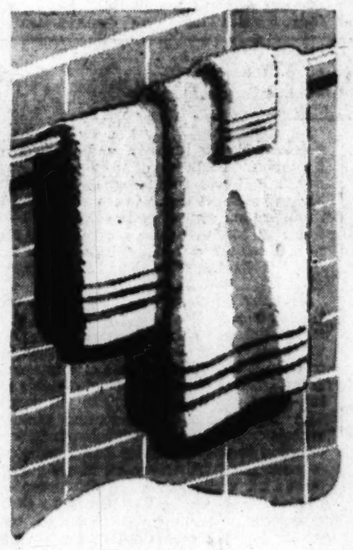
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H	U	T		C	R	O	S	S		P	A	D		
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The Home Forum

Gardening—For The Neighbors

IT WAS WELL along in May before Mr. Meggis began spading the modest patch that he calls his farm. The day had that gray chill which so often, in New England, alternates with the cloudless skies and brilliant sunshine of spring. Mr. Meggis' usually cheerful countenance was as gloomy as the weather.

"No use trying to dig it up earlier," he muttered, anticipating any objections. "Ground's wet. See for yourself. Likely to get frost. Up to May 30, if your land's low, you may have frost around here. After that, no. I've set out tomato plants on May 29, and found in the morning that they were nipped. But, if I wait until the thirtieth, I never lose one. Don't ask me why."

I had no intention of asking him "why" or anything else. He was in an argumentative mood; and I have found that, in such circumstances, it is better to let him talk without interruption.

"This will probably be the last year I plant a garden," he said with a trace of challenge in his tone, as he kept slowly turning the earth. "Too much competition."

"You mean too many other things to do?" I asked politely. "Driving the car? Visiting? Family obligations in general?"

"I mean too much competition," he repeated firmly. "Southern competition."

I looked at him in surprise, wondering if the subject of conversation had been changed without my noticing it.

"Southern competition," he said once more. "Half the fun of this kind of a garden is growing tasty vegetables for your own table. I mean that is what half the fun used to be. It isn't any more.

"What happens now? If I raise peas, by the time I am ready to pick them, they have been in the market for weeks and everyone in the family has had plenty of peas. They've been coming in from the South or somewhere. Same way with beans. Not quite so bad with tomatoes, I'll admit, though the competition is crowding in. With corn, I'm still holding my own. The farmers don't seem to raise commercially the bantam kind that I like; and, even if they did, you can't equal corn that is put on to cook ten minutes after it has been picked. But who wants a garden that is nothing but corn and tomatoes?"

It was the middle of June before I saw Mr. Meggis again. This time he was much more cheerful. Indeed he was almost beaming. His garden was as neat as a pin. Shoots of corn were a few inches above the ground. Already there were green tomatoes on thrifty looking plants. In a hasty glance, I could see cucumbers, string beans, chard, and summer squash, all in excellent condition.

"Caught it just right this year," he chuckled, looking over his little plot with satisfaction. "Got everything planted so that they came up almost to the minute on the thirtieth. You remember? That's the date to aim at. I've got 'em timed, so I think I'll win the game this year."

"You mean that Southern competition?" I inquired, recalling his previous complaints.

"No I don't mean that," he explained. "Can't get around that very well. Maybe it isn't so important as I thought. Doesn't seem so now anyway. I mean the game I'm playing with my neighbors."

"You have a neighborhood garden competition?" I remarked without much enthusiasm. "See who can raise the best vegetables?" It didn't sound very exciting.

"Not exactly," he said with a twinkle. "It's a competition, but they don't know they are in it. Not yet. You see, when you plant a vegetable garden and then go away for a vacation, you do most of the work and your neighbors get most of the crop. This year I've planned two harvests."

"Harvests," hardly seemed the word for the miniature acreage that Mr. Meggis cultivates, but I did not point out the discrepancy.

"One of them looks as though it would be ready just before I go away, and the other I have arranged to come in after we return," he went on. "Of course, you never can tell. A spell of cold weather would hold things back. Maybe the crop will be ready just when I am away." Mr. Meggis laughed good-naturedly in appreciation of what a joke that would be on himself.

"Wouldn't they like that, though," he remarked with a long wave of the hand that seemed to indicate an imaginary throng of neighbors hungrily watching the progress of his agriculture.

"You know," he said, "they even tell me now what kind of tomatoes to plant."

Mr. Meggis leaned on his hoe and looked about him with an appraising eye. "Next year," he murmured, "I think I'll move the rhubarb over there. It's getting pretty crowded where it is, and needs to be separated. I may try a hot bed, or at least a cold frame. Then I could get things started earlier."

"But I thought this was the last year you were going to have a garden," I objected.

"Did I say that?" he asked, gazing at me blankly. "If I did, I didn't mean it. Things look different when the weather gets warmer. Cheerful to have things growing around the place. Not much more work than to cut a lot of grass and much more fun. Now next year—"

But, when Mr. Meggis begins explaining plans, he is off on a long dissertation, so I silently stole away.

EDWIN F. MELVIN

Waterfall on the Mountain

Out of the mountainside it tumbles down,
A jeweled curtain from a gleaming crown

Sometimes enveloped in a cloud of spray,
Sometimes as crystal as the clearest day.

Gleaming in the moonlight through the trees,
The moving water rushes through the breeze

Until it mingles with the meadow river
Quietly flowing and subdued forever.

BEATRICE HOLMAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LANDSCAPE IN SNOW": *A Painting by Floris Verster, in the Huinck and Scherjon Collection, Amsterdam*

WINTER LANDSCAPES HAVE always been favorite subjects with artists. In the seventeenth century, such pictures painted by Dutch painters acquired world-wide fame. Who is not familiar with these cheery scenes, full of gay colors, in which young and old are to be seen skimming over the ice or being driven about in horse-sleighs?

Unlike the pictures of the seventeenth century, which portrayed people and winter sports, modern compositions have made nature their subject, as was a usual practice of the Impressionists.

The Impressionist revels in color impressions. His aim is to use color in all its myriad hues. Floris Verster is essentially a colorist. He sees in terms of color, but he is too sincere a lover of beauty to splash on paint merely for the sake of color. The things by which he has been attracted have been studied objectively and with the greatest attention. Verster's self-control has forced him to take up his chalk and indicate the nuances carefully.

"Landscape in Snow" shows a greater wealth of color and fine drawing than we often see. It is viewed through the eyes of a painter who has enjoyed to the utmost the white beauty which, by contrast, has brought out the colors of the country. Each branch stands out with exquisite clarity against the light snowy sky, and the tree boles show all those peculiar shades of green and brown so characteristic of them. The thick mantle of snow has a bluish-white hue in the foreground, while in the distance it is suffused with rose, as if absorbing the last rays of the blood-red evening sun. The vivid red and yellow of the houses, with their blue roofs, stand out in strong contrast against the white. While the delicate drawing is reminiscent of a miniature, the conception and the grandeur of vision belong to a master of the late nineteenth century.

"The most High ruleth in the kingdom of men"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE FOURTH CHAPTER of the book of Daniel relates the story of an ancient king who, having acquired great power, was, to quote his own words (Daniel 4:4), "at rest in mine house, and flourishing in my palace." But like many a mortal before and since his time, King Nebuchadnezzar, despite his many possessions, lacked the true understanding of God. He did not know the great truth of being, succinctly stated in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 143), "Mind is the grand creator, and there can be no power except that which is derived from Mind." Through a false sense of personal power and arrogance, the great king was divested of his material possessions and "was driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen" (Daniel 4:33), until he learned that "the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men" (Daniel 4:17).

This statement of the supremacy of Mind, divine Principle, is scientific and demonstrable. Nevertheless, even casual scrutiny of current conditions seems to substantiate the claim that another power, destructive and tyrannical, "ruleth in the kingdom of men." The kingdom of health seems to have been invaded by various distressing maladies; and despite conscientious effort to alleviate humanity's sufferings, by use of material means, disease persistently plagues mankind. The kingdom of supply for human needs seems to be dominated by the specter of lack, which engenders strife over material possessions. Fear thus appears to rule, and to direct the devastation of the kingdom of peace and brotherhood among men. Even the cherished kingdom of individual liberty seems to be crumbling, as mortal arrogance, masquerading as self-sufficient nationalism, attempts to mesmerize mankind.

No human talisman has proved strong enough to unlock these prison doors. The false doctrine that God sends disciplinary evil upon mankind is unacceptable to the yearning heart. Bewildered humanity asks the reason for its misery. Christian Science gives the only logical explanation of evil by reasoning it away. To quote Mrs. Eddy's inimitable words (Science and Health, p. 358), "It presents the calm and clear verdict of Truth against error, uttered and illustrated by the prophets, by Jesus, by his apostles, as is recorded throughout the Scriptures." The prophet Isaiah voiced the divine assurance (Isaiah 1:18, 19): "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land."

Few individuals deny that a first cause exists as the origin of all phenomena. A destructive phenomenon cannot proceed from Mind, God, because destruction expresses confusion, not intelligence; neither is destruction the manifestation of Love, for Love never condemns. Obviously, that which proceeds from Mind is intelligent, and that which is compassionate and healing is an expression of Love. Christian Science reveals the First Cause to be wholly good. How compassionately Holy Writ unfolds this great truth! When Moses stood before the burning bush "he looked, and, behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed" (Exodus 3:2). Love never destroys, but heals and saves.

Since it is the reflection of God, infinite divine intelligence, true individuality is established by the law of Life, the direction of Mind, the protection of Love, and the changeless government of Principle. "But," says the skeptic, "if there be such a realm of bliss, it lies beyond the horizon of human experience." Christian Science declares that there is no realm beyond omnipresence, and no knowledge beyond omniscience. Because he is the reflection of God, the real man is conscious of all that God expresses. He dwells in the realm of spiritual ideas, and is therefore actively conscious of health, supply, peace, freedom. Truly, the kingdom of heaven is within spiritual consciousness, a realm whose portal is spiritual knowing.

The so-called realm of mortal misery is not a bona fide kingdom. It is only the changing shadow of mortal mind—ignorance, fear, greed, lust, and hate. These unlovely figures, drawn by finite sense, cannot and do not maneuver Mind's ideas into impotency, because they have no life within themselves, hence no power of initiative. Intelligence, right activity, kindness, goodness, are manifestations of God, Mind. But humanity does not always recognize these qualities as reflections of Mind. From this lack of spiritual comprehension arises the erroneous supposition of many minds, which in turn ultimates in the belief of separation from God.

If men are ever to conquer untoward conditions, individual or world wide, they must posit their reasoning upon the oneness and allness of God, and the perfection of man in His image. Such reasoning silences personal sense, which is the belief of a selfhood apart from God. As a sense of God's oneness and allness is maintained, health and harmony are made manifest, for Mind maintains its own within the scope of its infinite knowing. As these great truths enter one's consciousness, they push out the thieves of mortal belief, and lo! the sufferer realizes that "the most High ruleth in the kingdom of men."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

As Rubinstein Taught Hofmann

WHEN JOSEF HOFMANN reached his sixteenth birthday he became the only private pupil of Anton Rubinstein. He had long wished to study under Rubinstein, but the master—despite his one-time enthusiasm for Hofmann's genius—remained obstinate in his refusal to accept private pupils. At a party in Berlin, given by the impresario Hermann Wolf and at which Rubinstein was a guest, Hofmann was invited to play. He performed his own *Theme, Variations and Fugue*, Opus 14. After the performance Rubinstein approached him. "You may not be a pianist yet," he said, "but you are certainly a musician." Lukewarm praise, it seemed. But how deeply Rubinstein had actually been moved by Hofmann's music was forcibly demonstrated then and there when the master decided to accept Hofmann as his only private pupil.

Teaching Hofmann was for Rubinstein an experience which brought with it renewed reward and cause for wonder; Rubinstein never wearied in relating the wonders of his phenomenal pupil. "He is," said the master—who was never careless with superlatives, particularly where the playing of the piano was concerned, "the greatest genius of music the world has ever known."

One day (Hofmann had by this time been Rubinstein's pupil for two years) the master called his pupil and ordered him to commit to memory and prepare for concert performance within two days the D-minor concerto of Rubinstein. Hofmann, terrified, explained that two days was too short a time for such a formidable assignment. "Formidable?" answered Rubinstein. "There is *nothing* formidable for us!"

Two days later Hofmann had learned the concerto. That very evening at a symphony concert in Hamburg he made his first appearance on the concert stage in seven years. At the end of the performance, Rubinstein rushed to the stage and threw his huge arms about his pupil. For that performance had proved to Rubinstein that Hofmann was in consummate command of all resources of the piano, that he had become a mature and profound artist, prepared for his life as a concert pianist.—From "Men and Women Who Make Music," by DAVID EWEN. (New York: Crowell.)

"ВСЕВЫШНИЙ ВЛАДЫЧЕСТВУЕТ НАД ЦАРСТВОМ ЧЕЛОВЕЧЕСКИМ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В четвертой главе книги Пророка Даниила рассказывается о том, как в древности некий царь приобрел великое могущество и сам говорил о себе так (Даниил 4:1): "Я, Навуходоносор, спокоен был в доме моем и благоденствовал в чертогах моих." Но подобно многим смертным до и после него, Царь Навуходоносор, несмотря на свои несметные богатства, не имел настоящего понимания о Боге. Ему неведома была великая истина, которая изложена в ясной и сжатой форме в книге текста Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 143): "Разум—велик творец, и не существует иного могущества, кроме того, которое исходит от Разума." Через ложное представление о своем личном могуществе, великий царь лишился всех своих материальных владений и "отлучен он был от людей, ел траву, как вол," (Даниил 4:30) пока он не познал, "что Всевышний владычествует над царством человеческим" (Даниил 4:14).

Это заявление о верховенстве Разума, божественного Принципа, научно и доказуемо. Тем не менее даже поверхностное наблюдение над текущими событиями как будто подтверждают мнение, что иная сила, разрушительная и тираническая "владычествует над царством человеческим." Так, например, сфера здоровья человеческого кажется захваченной самыми разнообразными и удручающими болезнями; несмотря на самые добросовестные усилия, направленные к тому, чтобы облегчить страдания человечества, путем материальных методов болезнь продолжает упорно терзать род людской. Над областью, которая относится к вопросу об обезпечении нужд людских тоже как будто тяготеет власть призрака бедности, порождающая борьбу за материальные блага. Таким образом оказывается, что страх управляет и заправляет разрушением царства мира и братства между людьми. Даже дорогое сердцу царство личной свободы тоже как будто переживает процесс разложения по мере того, как смертное высокомерие под личиной самодовольного национализма пытается загипнотизировать человечество.

Никакой человеческий талисман не оказался достаточно сильным, чтобы растворить эти темничные двери. Ложная доктрина, что Бог, в дисциплинарном порядке, посылает зло человечеству, не приемлема для встревоженного сердца. Озадаченное человечество ищет причину своих несчастий. Христианская Наука дает единственное об'яснение зла тем, что своим рассуждением она убирает его прочь. Со слов самой Mrs. Эдди, слов непоражаемых (Science and Health, стр. 358) "она представляет спокойный и ясный вердикт Истины против заблуждения, который произнесли и осветили Пророки, Иисус и его апостолы, о чем свидетельствует Писание от начала до конца." Пророк Исайя провозгласил это божественное заверение (Исайя 1:18, 19): "Тогда придите, и рассудим, говорит Господь. Если будут грехи ваши, как багряное,—как снег убелю; если будут красны как пурпур,—как волну убелю. Если захотите и послушаетесь, то будете вкушать блага земли."

Многие-ли станут отрицать, что в основе каждого явления имеется первопричина. Феномен разрушения не может исходить от Разума, Бога, так как разрушение выражает смущение, а не ум; не является также разрушение проявлением Любви, ибо Любовь никогда не осуждает. Ясно что то, что исходит от Разума—разумно, а то, что сочувствует и исцеляет есть выражение Любви. Христианская Наука раскрывает нам Первопричину, как абсолютно благую. С каким великим состраданием Священное Писание раскрывает нам эту великую истину. Стоя перед горящим кустом Моисей увидел, "что терновый куст горит огнем, но куст не сгорает" (Исход 3:2). Любовь никогда не разрушает, а исцеляет и спасает.

Будучи отражением Бога, бесконечного божественного разумения, подлинная индивидуальность установлена законом Жизни, управлением Разума, защитой Любви и неизменным правительством Принципа. "Однако" скажет скептик, "если такое благословенное царство и существует, то находится оно вероятно за пределами человеческого опыта." Но Христианская Наука заявляет, что нет никакой области за пределами всеприсутствия и нет знания за пределами всеведения. Будучи отражением Бога, подлинный человек сознает все, что Бог выражает. Он пребывает в области духовных идей и поэтому сознательно пользуется здоровием, обезпечением, миром и свободой. Во истину, царство небесное находится внутри нашего духовного сознания, царство вратами которого является духовное знание.

Так называемое царство смертных несчастий не есть bona fide царство. Это есть сменяющаяся тень смертного разума—невежество, страх, алчность, вожделение и ненависть. Эти неприятные образы, созданные конечным чувством не могут своими происками обессиливать идеи Разума, ибо нет в этих образах жизни и следовательно нет у них сил для того, что бы что нибудь предпринять. Ум, верная деятельность, нежное внимание, доброта—все это проявления Бога, Разума. Но человечество не всегда видит в этих качествах отражения Разума. Именно на почве такого недостатка в духовном понимании и возникает ложное представление о множестве умов, что в свою очередь приводит нас к верованию в нашу отделенность от Бога.

Если люди вообще когда либо победят неприятные условия жизни, в своей личной жизни, или в мировых размерах, то только если они твердо построят свои рассуждения на факте единства и всеоб'емлемости Бога и на факте совершенства человека, как Его подобия. Такое рассуждение заставляет замолкнуть личное чувство, которое в сущности и является верованием в то, что наше "я" отделено от Бога. Когда мы твердо храним представление об единстве и полноте Бога, то выявляются здоровие и гармония, ибо Разум поддерживает и охраняет все ему принадлежащее в пределах своего безконечного знания. По мере того, как эти великие истины проникают в сознание человека, они вытесняют оттуда воров смертного верования и вот! страдалец начинает сознавать, что "Всевышний владычествует над царством человеческим."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все свечения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Turning Point of Summer

KONSTANTIN LEVIN, WHOSE presence was needed in the ploughland and the meadows, had come to take his brother in the trap.

It was that time of year, the turning point of summer, when the crops of the present year are a certainty, when one begins to think of sowing for next year, and the mowing is at hand; when the rye is all in ear, though its ears are still light, not yet full, and it waves in green-gray billows in the wind; when the green oats, with tufts of yellow grass scattered here and there among it, droop irregularly over the late-sown fields; when the early buckwheat is already out and hiding the ground; when the fallow lands, trodden as hard as stone by the cattle, are half-ploughed over, with paths left untouched by the plough, and when on the lowlands the riverside meadows are a thick sea of grass waiting for the mowing, with blackened heaps of the stalks of sorrel among it.

It was the time when there comes a brief pause in the toil of the fields before the beginning of the labors of harvest—every year recurring, every year straining every nerve of the peasants. The crop was a splendid one, and bright, hot summer days had set in with short, dewy nights.

The brothers had to drive through the woods to reach the meadows. Sergey Ivanovitch was all the while admiring the beauty of the woods, which were a tangled mass of leaves, pointing out to his brother now an old lime-tree on the point of flowering, dark on the shady side, and brightly spotted with yellow stipules, now the young shoots of this year's saplings brilliant with emerald. . . .

When they came out of the woods, all their attention was engrossed by the view of the fallow-land on the upland, in parts yellow with grass, in parts trampled and checkered with furrows, and in parts even ploughed. A string of carts was moving across it. Levin counted the carts, and was pleased that all that were wanted had been brought, and at the sight of the meadows his thoughts passed to the mowing. He always felt something special moving him to the quick at the hay-making. On reaching the meadow Levin stopped the horse.

The morning dew was still lying on the thick undergrowth of the grass, and that he might not get his feet wet, Sergey Ivanovitch asked his brother to drive him in the trap up to the willow-tree. . . . Sorry as Konstantin Levin was to crush down his mowing-grass, he drove him into the meadow. The high grass softly turned about the wheels and the horse's legs, leaving its seeds clinging to the wet axles and spokes of the wheels. His brother seated himself under a bush . . . while Levin led the horse away, fastened him up, and walked into the vast gray-green sea of grass unstirred by the wind. The silky grass with its ripe seeds came almost to his waist in the dampest spots.—From "Anna Karenina," by COUNT LEO TOLSTOY.

Illusion

How close the hill is to the sky;
The moon gives light to sight it by,
But climbing it the sky seems far,
And in the valley swings a star
So low that valley folk must be
Closer to Vega than to me.
But were I there my eye would find
That nearness leaves the eye behind
At night upon a changing sphere
Where near is far and far is near.

JOHN RITCHEY

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Property Taxes Eased as 'Weed' Is Made to Pay

New Hampshire tobacco levy in 10 days brings in $100,000 — Cities and towns relieved.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 12 — In the first ten days since the New Hampshire tobacco tax became effective, the State took in more than $100,000 from this source, many cities and towns have announced lower real estate tax rates because of elimination of the State draw on the local real estate tax. Merchants do not report any marked slump in their tobacco sales. Moves are getting under way, however, to test the constitutionality of the tax.

13,000 Licensed

So far more than 3,000 tobacco retailers have been licensed by the Tobacco Tax division of the State Tax Commission. During the first week tobacco tax stamps in the amount of $100,666 were sold. When the tax was enacted, it was estimated that it would yield $700,000 to $1,000,000 a year. The large proportional receipts to date are not taken to indicate just what the actual returns for a year will be, because it was necessary for wholesalers and retailers to stamp all stock on hand when the tax became effective.

During the extent of this tax, it is provided that the State will not draw from the local real estate tax. With this assurance, cities and towns throughout the State are announcing their current tax rates, in most cases reflecting the elimination of the State tax. The town of Newcastle will take the honor of having one of the lowest tax rates in the State. It has announced a rate of $17 a thousand dollars of assessed valuation as compared with $24 a year ago. The Town of Salem has announced a rate of $29, a decrease of $2. In general, the trend of local tax rates appears to be downward.

Hope for Refund

Meanwhile, many consumers are saving their tobacco stamps in the belief that the tax ultimately will be the center of a court battle and be declared unconstitutional. By saving the stamps, the consumers expect to be in line for a refund.

The constitutionality of the measure is questioned because of the requirements of the New Hampshire Constitution that all taxes must be on an equal basis. It is contended that the imposition of a sales tax on one class of commodity violates this restriction. It is expected that a test will be brought about through the intentional sale of unstamped tobacco products.

Tobacco retailers appear to be less opposed to the tax, now that it is in operation. Of course, there has been a falling off in sales during the first few days of the tax, because of the large sales made for evasion just before the tax went into effect. Sales are returning to normalcy and there is little apparent out-of-state purchasing to avoid the tax.

Revere Ex-Chief Now Pounds Beat

Edward J. Tighe, who for 10 years has been Chief of Police at Revere, Mass., was a patrolman again today as a result of action by Mayor Laurence J. Gillis last night in demoting him.

Mr. Tighe had been indicted with former Mayor James M. O'Brien last year by the special Grand Jury which investigated gambling conditions in the North Shore City, but was cleared recently in the courts.

Despite the court vindication, Mayor Gillis suspended Chief Tighe on June 1 and removed him as Chief last night. He had been on a "leave of absence" since January when Mr. Gillis took office. The former Chief has been a member of the Revere Police Department since 1913.

Capt. William Tappan, who has been Acting Chief during Mr. Tighe's absence, will continue in this capacity until a permanent successor is named.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair with scattered cloudiness this afternoon, tonight and Thursday, becoming slightly cooler Thursday afternoon or evening; moderate westerly to northwest and north winds.

Central New England on Friday: Somewhat uncertain indications of fair and moderately warm weather Friday, followed by showers.

Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler on the coast Thursday.

Vermont: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Thursday, slightly warmer tonight; slightly cooler on the coast Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and north winds diminishing and becoming southeast Thursday and fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	68	75	Minneapolis	73	—
Bermuda	74	86	New Orleans	75	85
Chicago	72	—	New York	68	80
Denver	66	101	Norfolk	73	79
Helena	59	89	Philadelphia	72	81
Kansas City	80	100	St. Louis	72	—
Los Angeles	64	—	San Francisco	53	—
Miami	79	-	Washington	70	79

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., July 12.
B—Maximum, July 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:11 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet. Thursday, 8:45 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:52 p. m.

Announcer

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Louise Ryerson
Program Secretary, Station WIXAL

How to Prepare For Radio Career Told to Women

By Wanda MacDowell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why aren't there more women radio announcers?" Miss Louise Ryerson of Boston's short-wave station WIXAL was asked recently.

"I don't know," she replied, "unless it's because women haven't enough training, or maybe they have too much."

This from one of the few women announcers of this country, whose voice circles the globe, was interesting. She didn't dodge behind the usual argument that it is a man's world and there is a general prejudice against women's voices on the air, but she put it right up to the women themselves.

Voices Appear Stilted

"Just what do you mean by, 'too much training'?" was the next question.

"I mean the effort to pronounce every word correctly and follow all the rules of diction makes some women so stilted and unnatural when they speak on the radio they sound affected and annoy listeners. Not that training isn't important; it's a necessity. With nearly all the schools and colleges offering courses in everything pertaining to radio, including announcing, ambitious girls and women can get plenty of training. I worked six months on breathing and breath control alone before I stepped in front of a microphone. But announcing, I believe, is a gift. One must forget oneself and remember the audience.

"Speaking to people all over the world is a very different art from addressing an audience from a platform. When announcing a program I try to remember that most people are listening in the intimate surroundings of their own living rooms, or even in bed. So I speak to them in an informal style, much as if I were talking to a friend over the telephone.

Pitfalls Noted

"Attempting to use a platform style of speaking on the radio is probably one of the most frequent pitfalls of woman announcers. Another hindrance is 'mike fright.' I never had a chance to be afraid of the microphone. The first time I announced I was pushed into it on the spur of the moment and didn't have time to get scared, so there was no use being afraid the next time I did it."

In discussing The Christian Science Monitor's radio program, "The Monitor Views the News," Miss Ryerson had many interesting anecdotes. Announcing of this program by Miss Ryerson is one of the more recent accomplishments of the feminine voice on the air. Formerly the news was read by a man and when a woman took over this program the station was flooded with comments, more of them friendly than otherwise, she said.

But one letter from a woman protested so vigorously against a woman's announcing the news that Miss Ryerson asked if she might answer it and learn what the objections were, so any faults could be corrected. The woman replied in detail, taking up every point and admitted that Miss Ryerson did everything just as well as a man. The only trouble was that she "just wasn't masculine." Many people write to her regularly about this program.

"Radio is still in its infancy and there is no reason why women should not be announcers as well as producers," concluded Miss Ryerson.

One of the new programs Miss Ryerson has started this summer is the "Tuesday Socials" in which she carries on informal talks with interesting people. Recently she interviewed Miss Pearl Strachan, of The Christian Science Monitor staff, on her recent meeting with the King and Queen of England, and next week she has scheduled Louise Olmstead and her travel camp.

Newport Told, Pay $40,000 or Negro 'Angels'

Society residents allowed 48 hours to produce cash or have 'Father' Divine neighbor.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12 (AP)— Mrs. Angela Kaufman today gave socially prominent neighbors 48 hours to decide whether they wanted to buy her mansion, "The Castles," for $40,000, or preferred to have her go ahead with a proposal to let the Rev. M. J. Divine ("Father" Divine) take it for a "heaven" for his Negro and white followers.

Mayor Henry S. Wheeler said Mrs. Kaufman advised him of the proposal, and said the Harlem, N. Y., religious leader and 1,000 of his "angels" would be at the mansion July 17 if it had not been sold in the meantime.

Objections to Liquor

Mrs. Kaufman knew, prior to acquiring the property, the Mayor said, that there was a strong objection to the sale of liquor in that vicinity.

When the majority of landowners near a probable site for liquor sales objects to the granting of a license, the Licensing Board cannot grant such a license, officials pointed out.

Objection on the part of the Negro population of "Father" Divine coming here was voiced by the Rev. J. Quinton Jackson, a Negro, who declared there were enough churches in Newport now to accommodate the Negro population.

Mansion Revamped

Mrs. Kaufman offered the mansion to "Father" Divine, after indicating she was angry at failure to obtain a liquor license for the structure she had revamped for a summer hotel.

"Newport is seething in corruption and politics," she said in a telegram to the Harlem clergyman. "I own a castle. Will you kindly advise me when you can come? I can arrange a suitable gathering."

Clergyman Replies

"Father" Devine wired back: "Thank you for your kind invitation which is receiving consideration. Wheresoever I am convinced from the within that my personal activities will be more constructive in the act of bringing an abolition of segregation and discrimination and establishing righteousness according to the Constitution and its Amendments I am glad to be represented in the act of permitting truth and integrity according to the Declaration of Independence.

"If a final decision is reached please wire me or send a special delivery giving direct information on what terms you desire to receive myself and my followers and when it would be most convenient for yourself and others concerned."

He signed himself merely "Rev. M. J. Divine."

Plea for Release Won by Prisoner

Justice Henry T. Lummus, of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, ruled today that Frank Marciag, of Holyoke, Mass., had served 60 days too much in the State Prison at Charlestown and ordered his immediate release on parole.

The Justice approved a petition brought by Maciag, finding that the State Parole Board had detained him illegally two months after his sentence had expired. Justice Lummus said he was entitled to be discharged last May 14.

The prisoner, who was serving a 3-to-5-year sentence for attempted escape from the Concord Reformatory, to which he had been committed for larceny, argued that he was entitled, on account of good behavior, to release on parole May 14—eight months before the expiration of the maximum sentence.

This was denied by the Parole Board, on legal grounds, the Board not denying that his behavior was good. Justice Lummus upheld Maciag's interpretation of the law.

Bay State Share in U. S. Debt Is $1,538,360,200

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)— Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, said today Massachusetts' share of the national debt on a per capita basis was $1,538,360,200, of which about half he attributed to the present Administration.

The House Minority Leader estimated the State's share of the total debt was 24.6 per cent of its total assessed valuation of real and personal property as of Jan. 1, 1938, which totaled $6,243,408,900.

"Debt incurred under the New Deal on a per capita basis in the State was 13 per cent of assessed property valuation," he added.

Mr. Martin listed the per capita debt of each Massachusetts County, which showed Bristol County's share was 38.9 per cent, or $131,981,500, of its assessed valuation of real and personal property totaling $3,349,404,032. Its share of the "New Deal debt," Mr. Martin added, was the highest in the State, $70,001,200, or 20.6 per cent on the basis of percentages.

Figures for other counties showing their share of the national debt and the percentage which the share amounts to of assigned valuations were:

Barnstable—$11,694,400, or 11.7 per cent; Berkshire—$43,693,400, or 31.4; Bristol—$131,981,500, or 38.9; Dukes—$1,792,986, or 10.4; Essex—$180,290,400, or 29; Franklin—$17,959,500, or 28; Hampden—$121,449,500, or 25.3; Hampshire—$26,353,900, or 36.2; Middlesex—$338,442,400, or 35.3; Nantucket—$1,331,400, or 10.9; Norfolk—$108,392,200, or 17.8; Plymouth—$58,756,500, or 24.2; Suffolk—$318,392,000, or 19.2; Worcester—$117,829,600, or 32.8.

Mr. Martin listed the per capita share of the "New Deal debt" by counties and the percentage it amounted to of assessed valuations in the counties as:

Barnstable—$6,202,500, or 6.3 per cent; Berkshire—$23,174,400, or 16.6; Bristol—$70,001,200, or 20.6; Dukes—$950,900, or 5.5; Essex—$95,623,600, or 15.3; Franklin—$9,525,500, or 14.9; Hampden—$64,415,200, or 13.4; Hampshire—$13,977,700, or 19.2; Middlesex—$179,505,400, or 13.4; Nantucket—$706,176, or 5.8; Norfolk—$57,489,700, or 9.4; Plymouth—$31,173,700, or 12.8; Suffolk—$168,870,900, or 10.2; Worcester—$94,318,400, or 17.4.

Hovey Confirmed, Despite Cry Of C. I. O., as Labor Arbiter

Although criticized by Massachusetts officials of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Newspaper Guild as "anti-labor," Lewis R. Hovey, Beverly and Haverhill newspaper publisher, was confirmed today by the Executive Council as employers' representative on the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

At the same time, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall made public a communication signed by all 29 of Mr. Hovey's employees on the Beverly Evening Times, in which the workers commended the Governor's nomination of their publisher and described him as "sympathetic and co-operative."

Mr. Hovey thus becomes one of three men who seek to bring labor and capital together in Massachusetts in an effort to reduce industrial strife. He fills the unexpired term of Raymond V. McNamara of Haverhill, who resigned to become a postmaster.

In the letter made public by Governor Saltonstall, the Beverly Times employees said their employer had "not at any time made any attempt to intimidate us or keep us from joining any labor organization." They added that some of the employees are members of labor organizations.

No Sabotage Seen In Weymouth Fire

Theories of sabotage in connection with the $400,000 fire at the Weymouth Art Leather Company, Weymouth, Mass., were virtually discarded today, despite disclosure that the concern has been making parts for gas masks for the United States and foreign countries.

State and local officials indicated that they had found no evidence so far that pointed to sabotage, and the United States Army intelligence service denied that it was investigating the disaster.

Chief T. J. McCarthy, of the Weymouth Fire Department, who placed the $400,000 estimate on the damage, said he had turned the investigation over to the State Fire Marshal's office but scoffed at the possibility of incendiarism.

At the State House, George O. Mansfield, Chief Inspector for the Fire Marshal, said he had been assigned to the case, but as yet had no findings to report. He added he had seen no Federal investigators at the scene and knew of none, despite stories published in Boston morning newspapers.

Among the possible causes being studied by investigators, it is understood, are static electricity, such as caused by a nail on a workman's shoe, an overheated bearing, or a short circuit. Fed by inflammable chemicals, the blaze destroyed 12 buildings and several automobiles yesterday, and injured three firemen and one workman.

Cooler Thursday Weather Forecast

Brief respite from the summer heat was given Bostonians just after noon today when a slight shower dropped the temperature 10 degrees, from 74 down to 64 in just a few minutes.

Weather forecasters, however, said the mercury would climb again this evening with fair weather tonight and tomorrow with only scattered cloudiness, and temperatures not exceeding 85 degrees.

Cooler weather Thursday evening was forecast.

A cold air mass from the North Pacific swung inland today to break up a heat wave that blistered much of the Middle West with temperatures in the 100's.

J. R. Lloyd, forecaster of the United States Weather Bureau at Chicago, said the area encompassed by the heat was one of the largest he ever had recorded.

The breakup will occur in North Dakota, most of South Dakota, and northwestern Nebraska today, Mr. Lloyd said, and will reach the Great Lakes region late tomorrow afternoon.

Nebraska was the hottest State in the sweltering area. Omaha's 105 was the lowest maximum reported. Temperatures ranged from 96 to 110 in parts of Kansas, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, Oklahoma, and Iowa. Mountainous areas afforded some of the cool spots in the affected regions.

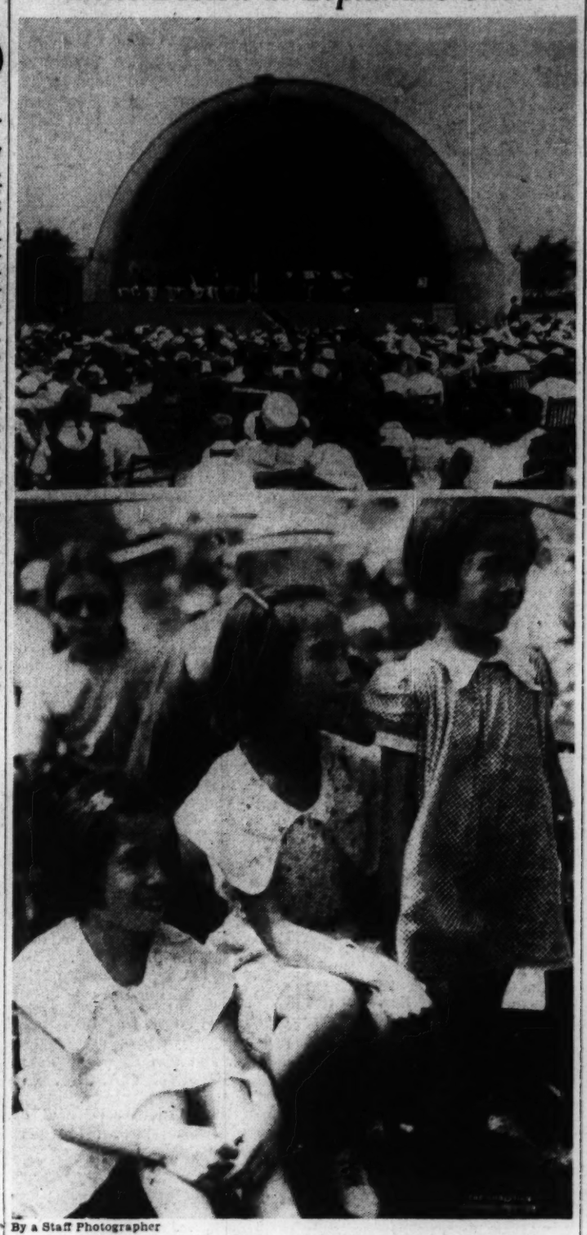
$24,717,000 Sewage Plan Approved

A $24,717,000 program for construction of sewage treatment plants and storm-overflow conduits to prevent pollution of Boston Harbor and near-by rivers was approved today by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs.

The building program had been recommended by a Special Legislative Commission after a prolonged study and was the subject of a public hearing recently. At that time, Boston opposed the outlay, urging, through Corporation Counsel Henry Parkman, Jr., that the program be confined to a $10,000,000 sewage-plant investment at Nut, Deer, and Moon Islands in Boston Harbor.

The cost will be shared on a 45-55 per cent basis by the cities and towns in the Metropolitan District and the Federal Government.

Little Boston at Esplanade Shell



By a Staff Photographer

Audience at Children's Esplanade Concert

Top, the audience, looking toward the shell. Below, Ruby, Madeleine, and Clare Yipp, Chinese children, early arrivals at the concert for front row seats, because Madeleine is learning to play the violin.

Children at Musical Party In Sun Suit and Symphony Tan

By E. Bigelow Thompson

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In play suits and sun suits and some in their "Sunday-go-to-meetin' best," young Boston converged upon the Esplanade this forenoon to celebrate the opening of its very own symphony concerts. The North End was there and Beacon Hill, and Charlestown, and the South End. So was a number of assorted pets, one kitten, one fuzzy black ball of a puppy, and a number of Rovers and Gyps.

The occasion was the presenting of the first of three Wednesday morning concerts by Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the grownup evening Esplanade Concerts, and the 60 Boston Symphony Orchestra members under his baton.

When the conductor climbed to his platform in the shell, a polite hush fell over his audience, prompted perhaps by a wave of "shushes" sounded by expectant admirers.

Party in a Castle

"The music of the first number," Mr. Fiedler announced, "was written to welcome some guests to a musical party in a big castle, the Wartburg. It took the very best music for such a party.

"Now I haven't any castle for you to come into but I wanted you to have music fine enough for kings and queens and princes and princesses and here it is."

Brasses trumpeted the entrance of the guests into the Wartburg in the best Wagnerian volume and "Tannhäuser" was on.

Squatees in the front row sat tense, eyes glued on the rhythmic unison of arms in the first violins—jumping when the tympani crashed or the kettle drums thundered.

Next they were told that Mozart, composer of the number which was to follow, Menuet and Finale from the Symphony in G minor, had been a very remarkable child. At four he began to write music. At 6 he played the piano. At 12 he was famous.

The composition received generous applause.

Suppe's "Light Cavalry" led to the Evening Prayer from Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel," then Waldteufel's Espana waltz; Grieg's shivery Peere Gynt suite. Leroy Anderson's "Jazz Pizzicato" and a selection from "The Cid" completed the formal program.

Playgrounds Organizing

The space in front of the shell was well filled by youngsters and adults, but the attendance would have been even larger had the city playgrounds not been organizing the opening of their summer season. Next Wednesday and on July 26, it was said, bus loads of children will be brought from the playgrounds, as they were last year.

It was difficult to estimate just what fruit the concert bore. Asked what he liked best, one small boy promptly answered, "When the bass drum blew off the stage"—just before the opening of the concert.

Clipper Carries 3 From Bay State

When the Dixie Clipper soars out over Port Washington, N. Y., for Europe today she will carry her first Massachusetts passengers.

They are William H. Hoch of Worcester, engineer and member of the American Airlines 100,000 miles Club; Charles M. Fauci of Medford, who, like Mr. Hoch, is making a round-trip flight to Marseille, and Miss Melba Barnes of Cambridge, an employee of the Peabody Museum, who has recently been taking flying lessons at the East Boston Airport.

The trio left the Boston Airport by plane yesterday for New York, and were scheduled to take off from Port Washington, N. Y., for overseas at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Rhode Island Plans Central Relief Index

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12 — Establishment of a central clearing index for State and national relief agencies in Rhode Island soon will result from conferences held between Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Philip Hamlet, Federal relief administration expert who installed such a system in West Virginia.

The index would tie in Federal and State relief cases to do away with the overlapping of effort in investigations and other activities.

Details are being worked out by Vincent Sorrention, State director of social welfare, and WPA Director Farrell D. Coyle.

Rigid Prices Called Cause Of Trade Letdown

Wellesley meeting told only capital goods industries can bring business pickup.

By Donald O. J. Messenger

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 12— Government borrowing and spending to make up for lack of private investment, Government housing projects to meet low income needs, and pacifism as an active rather than a passive standpoint, are the latest subjects to command attention at the Summer Institute for Social Progress, in session at Wellesley College.

Why did the "pump" of business and industry fail to take hold after the Government "priming" efforts between 1933 and 1937?

Prof. J. M. McDaniel of the Economics Department at Dartmouth College, replying to this query, in a lecture on the "Probable Future of Government Spending," said:

"Studies of business cycles point to the fact that the great amplitude of fluctuation is in the capital goods industries. Unless there is an extensive pick-up in this sector, no sustained recovery is possible. The recovery of 1933-37 was based principally upon an expansion of consumers' expenditures. Such expansion as did occur in the capital goods market was narrowly geared to the expansion taking place in consumers' purchases. There were no anticipatory capital outlays."

Professor McDaniel backed up the contention of Dr. Helen Everett Meiklejohn of San Francisco, who yesterday declared that a new "mature economy" must replace the economy of expanding frontiers and population, which meant great activity in the capital goods industries as new cities, railroads and industries spring up.

"There is a growing body of evidence," he observed, "which seems to trace present difficulties to a lack of investment opportunities. This situation develops from the changing character of our economic institutions. The decrease in the rate of population growth, the disappearance of our physical frontier, and particularly, the growing stickiness of our price system set up conditions fundamentally different from those characterizing the nineteenth century.

"If the forces making for price rigidity are too strong to overcome, then it is highly probable that the Government will be forced into the acceptance of directing the flow of investments as a permanent function. Increased borrowing and spending may be inevitable."

Housing Championed

Consideration of the development of public housing was geared to the Institute's general theme—"How Can We Make Democracy Work?"—at a round table dis-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Bay State Senate Pushes Measures

The Massachusetts Senate dispensed with four pieces of legislation today concerned severally with use of Federal funds, water pollution, beer, and elections.

Passed to be engrossed was a bill by which the Commonwealth would benefit to an increasing degree from Federal grants. Senator Harris S. Richardson (R) of Winchester said the bill was necessary in order that the State would receive Federal money during the off legislative year. The bill was passed under suspension of rules.

Ordered to a third reading was Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's measure by which minority parties would have an easier time getting on the State ballot. The measure requires minority groups to have one half of 1 per cent of the vote for Governor in each of three preceding elections in order to place their ticket before the voters. The present ruling requires 3 per cent.

Passed to be engrossed was a $1 excise tax a barrel on malt beverage imports into Massachusetts from other states. Sponsored by Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, the new tax would, he said, overcome the advantage of out-of-state brewers rising from the $1-a-barrel tax now levied on malt beverages brewed within the Commonwealth.

Also passed to be engrossed was a provision for securing information relative to persons residing at inns, lodging houses, and the like. Object of the measure is to curb the ardor of those who feel called upor to vote early—and often.

Lynn Item Staff Goes on Strike

LYNN, Mass., July 12 (AP)—The American Newspaper Guild unit among employees of the Lynn Item went on strike today after failing in negotiations with the management regarding wages, hours and security.

Elmer Widell, Treasurer of the Guild in Lynn, estimated 20 editorial workers were on strike and picketing the Item plant, while the management placed the number at about 15. The management said the paper would publish today as usual.

Mr. Widell said the strikers sought a five-day, 40-hour week, security, and wages comparable to the prevailing rate in the industry. Guildsmen from Lynn, Salem and Boston joined in the picketing.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Movies

Brookline Village— Jeanette MacDonald in "Broadway Serenade." 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Lone Wolf Spy Hunt." 1:45, 5, 8:15. Tomorrow: Nelson Eddy in "Let Freedom Ring."

Fenway and Paramount— Ann Sheridan and Dick Powell in "Naughty But Nice." Fenway: 1:10, 4:10, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "The Man Who Dared," with Jane Bryan and Henry O'Neil. Fenway: 2:55, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Man About Town," with Jack Benny, Rochester, Dorothy Lamour. Also Gail Patrick in "Grand Jury Secrets."

Normandie— "Dark Victory," featuring Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:44. Also Rosalind Russell and Robert Montgomery in "Fast and Loose." 9:41 a. m., 1:16, 4:51, 9:26.

University— "Only Angels Have Wings," with Jean Arthur and Cary Grant. 2:30, 5:45, 9. Also John Howard in "Bulldog Drummond's Secret Police." 1:30, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell in "East Side of Heaven." Also "Women in the Wind," featuring Kay Francis and William Gargan.

Trans-Lux— "You Can't Take It With You," with Lionel Barrymore, Jean Arthur, James Stewart, Spring Byington. Also news and short subjects.

Tremont— "Love Affair," with Charles Boyer and Irene Dunne. Also Sonja Henie in "My Lucky Star." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Mickey Rooney in "Boys Town." Also "Jezebel," with Bette Davis and Henry Fonda.

State and Orpheum— Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Parents on Trial," with Jean Parker and Johnny Downs. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:35. Tomorrow: Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in "Tarzan Finds a Son." Also "Stronger Than Desire," with Virginia Bruce and Walter Pidgeon.

Coolidge Corner— "Mr. Moto in Danger Island," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:45, 5, 8:15. Also Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 3, 6:20, 9:35.

Keith Memorial— "Clouds Over Europe," starring Laurence Olivier and Valerie Hobson. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:05. Also Sigrid Gurie in "Forgotten Woman." 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Repertory— "Suez," with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young. Also John Barrymore in "The Great Man Votes." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown— "Juarez," featuring Bette Davis and Paul Muni. 2:25, 6:05, 9:40. Also Walter Pidgeon and Virginia Bruce in "Society Lawyer." 1:05, 4:45, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern— "Undercover Doctor," featuring Lloyd Nolan. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30. Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Also Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne in "Invitation to Happiness." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:25 9:25.

Metropolitan— The Lane Sisters in "Daughters Courageous." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Nancy Drew, Trouble Shooter," with Bonita Granville. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Second Fiddle." Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Erwin and Gloria Stuart.

RKO Boston— "Blind Alley," with Chester Morris, Ralph Bellamy and Ann Dvorak. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Also Cary Grant and Jean Arthur in "Only Angels Have Wings." 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:25.

South Station Theater— Vacation preview series, "Inside the Capitol." Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreel and other short subjects.

Esplanade Concert

Acoustic Shell, Charles River Embankment, 8:30

ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

Program

1. Overture to "Secret of Suzanne" ..... Wolf-Ferrari
2. Second Movement of "Unfinished" Symphony ..... Schubert
3. Scherzo from the Octet ..... Mendelssohn
4. Rhapsody, "Espana" ..... Chabrier
5. "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," for Strings ..... Mozart
   1. Allegro
   2. Romanze
   3. Menuetto
   4. Rondo
6. Prize Song from "Mastersingers of Nuremberg" ..... Wagner-Wilhelmj
7. Perpetual Motion ..... J. Strauss
8. Farandole from "L'Arlésienne" ..... Bizet

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts— Guidance Tour of French paintings by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Miss Henie, Laurence Olivier And Tarzan in Films of Week

Incoming Films

A triple-barreled program is offered to patrons at the Keith Memorial starting today. The bill includes "Clouds Over Europe," a spy melodrama, with Laurence Olivier and Ralph Richardson in the cast; "The Forgotten Woman" starring Sigrid Gurie; and a new March of Time issue called "The Movies March On."

"Clouds Over Europe" seems to be a Columbia film made in English studios, dealing with efforts of Scotland Yard to capture a nationwide espionage ring and to find the answer to the mysterious disappearance of planes. Mr. Olivier, who has the part of a test pilot, is familiar in this country through his acting in the recent "Wuthering Heights" on the screen, and in "No Time for Comedy" with Katharine Cornell on the stage in New York. Mr. Richardson, an umbrella-losing Scotland Yard sleuth in the present film, will be recalled by moviegoers for his work in "The Citadel." Theater patrons may remember him as Mercutio in the "Romeo and Juliet" company that Katharine Cornell took on the road with Maurice Evans as Romeo. Others in the cast are Valerie Hobson as a newspaper woman, Sandra Storme, and George Curzon.

The second film on the bill, Universal's "Forgotten Woman," has Miss Gurie as a wife who becomes innocently involved in a murder case. Eve Arden, William Lundigan, and Donald Briggs have supporting roles. "The Movies March On" outlines the progress of the industry from the time of Edison's early experiments.

Tarzan, Jr.

At the State and Orpheum beginning Thursday the chief film will be "Tarzan Finds a Son" with Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan in their familiar roles and with John Sheffield making his movie debut as the "son" of the title. The youngster, according to the story, was lost in an airplane crash and then discovered by Tarzan and his mate. Among those in the cast are Ian Hunter, Henry Stephenson, Frieda Inescort, Henry Wilcoxon, Laraine Day, and Morton Lowry.

The other film on the bill is "Stronger Than Desire," a melodrama with a murder trial for climax, acted by Virginia Bruce, Walter Pidgeon, Lee Bowman, Ann Dvorak, Ilka Chase, Rita Johnson and Richard Lane.

Sonja Henie

The Metropolitan will be entertaining Sonja Henie in "Second Fiddle" starting Thursday. With her on the screen will be Tyrone Power and Rudy Vallee, and all three of them will carry on enough of a plot to keep a movie musical in motion. The real purpose of the entertainment is Miss Henie's skating, half a dozen songs by Irving Berlin in which Mr. Vallee and Mary Healy take part, some dance routines, and the presence of Mr. Power as a romantic hero. Among those who take part are Edna May Oliver, Lyle Talbot, Alan Dinehart, and Minna Gombell.

The second feature film is "It Could Happen to You." Stuart Erwin, Gloria Stewart, Raymond Walburn, Douglas Fowley, and June Gale are the chief players in a yarn about an advertising copy writer who gets mixed up in a murder case, and though he is innocent seems likely to be proved guilty.

Back to Benny

Following summer custom, the Paramount and Fenway will show a pair of films previously listed at the Metropolitan. The pictures, due Thursday, are "Man About Town" (Jack Benny, Dorothy Lamour, Edward Arnold, Phil Harris, and Rochester), and "Grand Jury Secrets" (John Howard, Gail Patrick, and Harvey Stephens). The former film has a musical comedy background in London, with a yarn about jealous husbands on the trail of Master Benny. The latter picture turns on the rivalries of a pair of brothers, one of whom is a newspaper reporter and the other an assistant district attorney.

John Sheffield

In 'Tarzan Has a Son' Coming to the State and Orpheum Thursday

Good Will Envoys Sail on Cameronia; Girls to Be Guests

Two groups of society girls and students constituting "ambassadors of good will," selected by the International Friendship League of Boston, sailed from this port today aboard the Anchor Line steamer Cameronia, some to live as "adopted daughters" in the European homes of prominent citizens and others to make a leisurely tour through Great Britain and the Continent. The Cameronia embarked 223 passengers at East Boston, and sailed for Belfast and Glasgow under command of John Dunlop.

One group of girls is in charge of Miss Edna R. MacDonough, Executive Secretary of the League. They will disembark at Glasgow, for a tour of England and then Denmark where they will be the guests of Alvin M. Owsley, American Minister to Denmark. This group will be entertained while abroad by the president of the Copenhagen Rotary Club, members of the American Legation, American Women's Club, the Commissioner of Education, and leading business and professional men.

The second group is in charge of Miss Margaret MacDonough, sister to the Executive Secretary. They will live as "adopted daughters" in the homes of prominent Irish citizens, including F. M. Summerfield, secretary of the Dublin Rotary Club; James Ryan, Minister of Agriculture, Con Bresnihan of University College at Dublin, and Henry H. Balch, Consul General of the United States.

The first group included Misses Nancy Flagg of Newton, a student at Smith College; Margaret E. Keeler of Bennington, Vt., student at Smith College; Nancy Campbell of Worcester, student at the Erskine Finishing School; Anna Winslow of Tarboro, N. C., a student at Westtown, Pa., and Muriel Gucker of Long Island, N. Y., student at the Erskine School.

The second group includes Miss Marjorie F. Timmons of South Boston, student at Mount Holyoke College; Miss Frances Whoriskey of Cambridge, student at Radcliffe College, and two Harvard, Mass., girls, Miss Evelyn A. Holt and Miss Eleanor G. Moriarty.

Brandon O'Riordan, Consul of Eire at Boston, wished the girls bon voyage.

Providence Asks U. S. Housing Aid

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12 (AP)—The Providence Housing Authority organized yesterday and promptly asked the Federal Government to earmark $20,000,000 for slum clearance here.

David J. Barry, Chairman, said that $20,000,000 would be sufficient for not more than 4,000 of the 20,000 families who, statistics now show, live in substandard dwellings here.

The Authority voted support of legislation now pending in the Senate to increase funds for low-cost housing.

Chief Figures in Ouster

By a Staff Photographer

John L. Murphy
Counsel for Callahan

William F. Callahan
State Commissioner of Public Works

Callahan Repudiates Coakley

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued to present their views on the relative cost of removing trees and stumps following the hurricane last September. Commissioner Callahan is facing 14 specific charges of squandering public money, granting contracts to favorites, and conducting his office in an unbusinesslike fashion. Most of the charges concern expenditures made in hurricane and flood rehabilitation work.

First witness called today was Nathaniel Bowditch, of Framingham, County Commissioner for Middlesex County. He told the Governor he had contracted with E. A. Comeau to clear 100 stumps from the Walden Pond Reservation for $4 apiece.

Others Paid More

Previous testimony had been that Mr. Callahan had signed contracts ranging from $25 to $100 a tree for similar work.

John L. Murphy, counsel for Mr. Callahan, immediately reiterated his previous argument that it is a far different thing to clear a certain compact area than to work alongside a crowded highway with stumps far apart, in some cases.

Mr. Murphy also said that as County Commissioner, Mr. Bowditch must have approved contracts which called for removal of four stumps in Cambridge at $75 apiece, 13 in Woburn at $50 each, and nine in Lowell at $25.

Mr. Bowditch said he did not recall the contracts, but that they seemed "full high."

Henry G. Samfiegle, purchasing agent for Waltham, said he had contracted to have 145 stumps removed for a cost of $4.25 apiece.

Rupert Stevens, a Lexington contractor, said he had removed 400 stumps at $7 a stump and that their size had ranged from six inches to four feet.

Charles L. Rugg, counsel for the investigating commission that brought in the charges against Mr. Callahan, interposed to remark that the Public Works Department had paid the Hosmer Company $100 apiece to remove 300 trees in the Northfield section.

Lawson Is Nominated For Fall River Post

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today submitted to the Executive Council the nomination of Frederick W. Lawson as Chairman of the Fall River Board of Police. If confirmed, Mr. Lawson will succeed Simon S. Sullivan, whose term has expired. The nominee has served previously for 15 years as Chairman of the Board, of which he was a member for 21 years.

Fred W. Steele of New Bedford was appointed by the Governor as member of the Advisory Council of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation to represent employers in place of Willard Ormsbee of Taunton who resigned. The position pays $15 a day, with the maximum salary of $1,500 a year.

Theodore L. Storer of Cambridge was reappointed to the unpaid post of Commissioner of the Massachusetts Nautical School.

Burke Named U.S. Marshal

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The Senate confirmed yesterday the nomination of Edward L. Burke to be United States Marshal for Vermont.

Rigid Prices Called Cause Of Trade Letdown

(Continued from Page 9)

cussion opened by Mrs. Kate Edelman of the Federal Housing Administration. The housing program, according to her view, offers opportunities for citizens to participate through democratic processes. Projects are initiated and carried through by each locality, she pointed out, with the Administration assisting, but not forcing developments. An analysis of needs must be made and a program for meeting these needs must be formulated as the first step. She remarked further that projects when completed become planned communities in which the residents take a real part in civic life. Confronted by community problems, they are getting together to work out solutions, often along consumer co-operative lines.

"The projects are undertaken by cities," said she "with funds borrowed for long terms from the Government. The initiative always comes from the community. There is no outside pressure."

There was some criticism of the hard and fast rules in certain projects that tenants' income must be below certain set levels, and that families must be of set size for different accommodations.

Mrs. Edelman was able to show, however, that these regulations have proved generally beneficial and have resulted in realization of the greatest possible usefulness of the projects.

Stakes and Costs of War

Miss Dorothy Detzer, National Executive Secretary of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, declared in a public lecture that only 7 per cent of American trade is foreign trade; and she maintained that the cost to the country would be far less to abandon this in case of necessity, than to enter war to protect it. She expressed the opinion that if the United States were drawn into another war, it would probably be under some slogan to save the world from fascism or dictatorship. "Failure to solve our own unemployment problem," she said, "is the green light for fascism; and if we solve this by an armament economy, we shall come to the point where those armaments must be used, or a general collapse must be faced."

In discussion after the lecture, Miss Detzer decried the defeatist attitude that "war is inevitable." Such an attitude, she insisted, does more than anything else to lead into war. She urged recognition that true pacifism is a positive and not a negative thing. It is not something that is only evident when war comes, she said, but it is the attitude of those constantly who work for mediation and a better civilization. Pacifists are not so much resisters of war as makers of peace.

State Milk Control Is Indorsed in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12—Milk dealers and distributors of Rhode Island are satisfied with the work of the State Board of Milk Control and don't want the Federal Government to have a hand in the control of the industry.

This sentiment was expressed when 100 of them were called together by the State Board to discuss a proposal that a marketing agreement and order regulating producers' prices in the Providence market be issued jointly by the Federal Government and the local control board.

Such an agreement was requested by the New England Milk Producers' Association and the local Dairymen's Association. Under the terms of the agreement an administrator would be named to see that terms were met.

Throughout the lengthy discussion at the State House there was considerable criticism of the manner in which the Federal Government controlled the milk market several years ago, and a show of hands indicated unanimous desire for continuation of the present methods.

Dr. Harry Young, representing the dairy section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was in charge of the meeting.

Movie License Sought

Action by Brookline Selectmen on the petition for a motion picture theater license for a building to be constructed on Chestnut Hill Avenue near Beacon Street will be deferred until Sept. 18. Police Chief James W. Tonra and Daniel G. Lacy, Superintendent of Streets, are investigating traffic problems likely to arise in the area.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course we're just domestic enough to realize that there are times when it gives you a perfectly grand (and oh, so superior) feeling to sit at your own table and have the guests enthuse over the particular kind of jelly or preserves you're serving that night . . when you know (and of course let them in on the fact!) that you yourself made it right in your own kitchen. It's almost comparable to the glowing sensation you get when a neighbor comments on the charming manners your little Horace has when he's visiting various friends in the neighborhood; when all the time you figured he was out raising his own peculiar brand of whatnot!

However, it isn't always convenient for every woman to take herself into the kitchen for hours at a time for the purpose of keeping the larder stocked up with mustard pickle, watermelon rind, strawberry jam, beach plum jelly, piccalilli, and Mexican relish. And yet that yearning for the real homemade stuff stays with you and the rest of your family (particularly if you started them in on it!) all through the winter months. Which is no doubt just why The Women's Educational and Industrial Union, at 264 Boylston Street, thought up the idea of having all these goodies made up for you in somebody's home, by somebody who has all the time, and plenty of "knack."

The idea is that you can call them (Kenmore 5651) or run in and talk things over, and decide on just how much of this and little of that you want. And get the particular prices. Best of all, though, is the idea of being able to let some experienced cook make up jams and jellies according to your own personal recipe which may have been in the family since way back when you used to watch your grandmother straining the jelly in a homemade bag. Because in this way you're bound to get just the flavor that gives it just the "umph" that your family preserves have been noted for, for lo these many years. Naturally you can get some preserves made up right now that you won't be able to duplicate later on, you know. For things like wild strawberries and watermelons don't wait for anybody's convenience. At least not that we know of!

These Lightweight Cardigans Attractive

It's always so nice to have a little something around that you can slip into after a swift game of tennis or a slow game of golf. Something that isn't going to ruin the headdress it took you eight minutes flat to get into place. The answer might be one of those popular sweatshirt cardigans that Filene's sells for a matter of only $1.19. They're lightweight, have a pocket, long sleeves, button right up in the neck if you like, and come in three sizes. Small, medium, and large. We aren't positive, but we'd say that the latter was the equivalent to a size 18. On the street floor in the Accessory Shop . . . at least they were when we saw them. Sometimes they move things around in the shops as fast and as often as we move our living room furniture!

A Good Mattress For the Cottage

Of course we realize that people go down to their summer cottages for either a vacation or a rest (the two aren't necessarily synonymous, we've found!), but surely there's nobody around who wants a change from the nice comfortable mattress they've been used to . . . to something that resembles the roller coaster at Paragon Park! After all there's no reason why one's sleep shouldn't be just as peaceful (once you've quieted the neighbor's radio) as it is at home. But for some reason or other people often seem to think that they can keep using the mattress they dragged down to the cottage years back when they decided it wasn't good enough for home, indefinitely! And when these people go in for "indefinitely," they go in for it in the true sense of the word. But what we're driving at is the fact that Paine Furniture (right opposite the Hotel Statler, at 81 Arlington Street) has some good buys in the way of single or full-sized kapok-filled mattresses for five cents less than $15.00 right now. Which isn't going to set you back too-too much for some good sleeps for the next few years at the seashore, is it?

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Italian Pictures Accepted

MILFORD, Mass., July 12 (AP)—The Hoboken Citizens Club, an Italian organization which refused a week ago to accept pictures of Premier Mussolini and the King and Queen of Italy, announces it has rescinded its action and has voted to place the pictures in the club house.

John Capece, secretary, said a letter of apology had been sent to Carlo Constantino, Italian Consul in Boston, stressing the fact that although the members "respect and love this country" they still honor and esteem their beloved Italy."

Mr. Capece said that only 29 of 60 members attended the meeting Monday night, but that there were no dissenting voices.

Previously, Mr. Capece had announced the membership had "almost unanimously" declined to accept photographs.

They did not want photographs of "foreign monarchs, dictators or rulers," the vote indicated. They favored rather "pictures of United States statesmen, war heroes or men who have made their lives memorable in the history of this country."

The photographs had been presented by a prominent member.

McCue Dropped As Board Counsel

Another Democrat, Charles H. McCue, Counsel for the State Public Utilities Commission, is being mustered out of State service.

Mr. McCue revealed that his dismissal notice, effective July 15, was given to him by Francis M. McKeown, Chairman of the Commission. However, the Counsel charged that the dismissal was actually ordered by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall "to make room for a political favorite." The Governor later insisted "the change was made by Chairman McKeown, not me."

It is understood the position will go to Herbert Alderson, Assistant Secretary to Governor Saltonstall. Mr. McCue was appointed by Abraham C. Webber, former Chairman and now member of the State Public Utilities Commission.

Paid Vacations at Fisk's

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 12 (AP)—Employees of the Fisk Rubber Company, officials said today, will receive paid vacations for the first time this summer, because of improved business conditions.

$28,000 Larceny Charged by Woman

Charged with larceny of $28,000 from a widow, a man giving police the name of William S. Dana, described as a stock salesman residing in Malden, was arrested today by Police Captain John A. Dorsey, attached to the Attorney-General's office.

Mrs. Lina E. Hobbs of Medford told Attorney General Paul A. Dever that she had signed certain papers giving Mr. Dana the right to trade in certain of her stocks. She claimed some had been sold without her permission and others used as security for loans.

Mr. Dana pleaded not guilty before Superior Judge Wilford D. Gray. He was held in $4,000 bail.

N. H. Public Affairs Institute Thrashes Out State Issues

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 12—Tracing present activity of pressure group legislation and the existence of executive domination to the automobile and the depression, State Representative George H. Duncan of East Jaffrey, veteran New Hampshire lawmaker, told the second annual New Hampshire Institute of Public Affairs that today each citizen finding himself "confronted with difficulty in securing livelihood mistakenly feels that if he can eliminate competition by the passage of a law, his future will be secure."

In addition the possibility of gaining "knowledge of men and measures by rubbing elbows," he said, has been retarded by the use of the automobile. Formerly, he said, the lawmakers spent more time together, while today they dash away from the State House by automobile as soon as their work is over.

Other speakers voiced the need for new tax sources in New Hampshire to remove at least part of the burden from real estate. Some hit at the tendency of the State Legislature to submit to executive domination.

The annual sessions of the Institute are intended to provide a means for various State and local officials to get together to discuss problems.

More Cars Registered

A $250,000 increase in motor vehicle registration income for New Hampshire in the fiscal year ending July 1 as compared with a year ago is reported by John F. Griffin, State Motor Vehicle Commissioner. A total of 116,220 motor vehicles were registered in the State of New Hampshire on July 1 this year as compared with 110,147 at the same time a year ago.

Fall River Man Fined For Illegal 'Gas' Sign

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 12 (AP)—A Fall River gasoline station proprietor, charged in District Court with the first violation in this area of a new law regulating gasoline station price signs, was fined $50 today.

Albert D. Hutchinson, the station proprietor, was accused of having posted, on May 30, a large and allegedly misleading sign reading "9 for $1.00" which upon close inspection was shown to relate to oil and not gasoline, while the pumps allegedly carried no price signs. The complaint set forth that under the law a sign, not larger than 8 by 10 inches, must be displayed on the pumps, showing the price and tax. After a finding of guilty by Special Justice Frank M. Silvia, Mr. Hutchinson paid the fine.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Sport comment	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	Sport comment	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Eton Boys	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	"Ink Spots"	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers": sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Loring, songs	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"Musical Rendezvous"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 'People's Platform':	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 informal discussion	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound":	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family":	Sport comment	Federal Housing talks
8:15 comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Sport comment	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	"Good Citizenship":	"Hollywood Hi-Jinks"
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Ellman, interviews	vocalists	speakers	Maygar Serenaders
9:00 "Knickerbocker	Jay Franklin; Mark Sullivan, comment	"What My Name": quiz	Phil Napoleon's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:15 Playhouse"	"Idea Mart": variety	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Stadium Concert:	program	George Jessel's Celebrity	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	"Classical Album"
9:45 New York Philhar-		program	vocalists	"Classical Album"
10:00 monic - Symphony	National Symphony Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	Grant Park Concert	Jerry Franklin's Orch.
10:15 Orchestra	Broadcasters' Conven-	Musical Knowledge	Grant Park Concert	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
10:30 Will Hayes, talk	tion; speakers	Kay Kyser's College of	Broadcasters' Conven'tn	News Service
10:45 R. Carhart, songs		Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	Al Sach's Orchestra
11:30 Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	E. Breeskin's Orchestra
11:45 Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Isham Jones' Orchestra	Griff Williams' Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Musical Roundup"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 'Rhythm, Romance'	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliott, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly, sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Josh Higgins": sketch	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Originalities": orch.	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother": sk.	Dixieland Band	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor,	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Poultry talk	Piano soloist
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	"The Arizona Boys"
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life": sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Noonday Musicale"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Words and Music"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homestead-	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	ers; speakers	"Melody Sweethearts"	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sport reports	Book Reviews
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Betty and Bob": sk.	First Game: Boston	Matinee Musicale
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Bees-St. Louis	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30 "Your Family": sk.	Light Opera Selections;	"Valiant Lady": drama	First Game: Boston	Soprano recital
2:45 "Girl Marries"	vocalists; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Bees-St. Louis	News Service
3:00 News Service	NBC Dance Orchestra	"Mary Marlin": sketch	First Game: Boston	Sport reports
3:30 Women's Clubs	"Woman Looks Forward"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	"Gypsy Caravan"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Band Parade"	Sport reports
3:45 String ensemble	Weather; news	The Guiding Light"	Second Game: Boston	Sport reports
4:00 LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade": vocal-	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:15 "Song Shop"	ists; orchestra	"Stella Dallas"	Second Game: Boston	Sport reports
4:30 "Varieties"	"Rhythm Auction": va-	"Vic and Sade"	Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
4:45 "Deep River Boys"	riety program; news	"Midstream": sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30 Piano soloist	"Variations": music	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Console Reveries	Fred Hoey; music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Stuff Smith's Orchestra	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Concert
7:15 M. Maineck's Orch.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Horace Heidt Orch.	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	News dramatizations	"The Green Hornet":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Sosnik's Orchestra	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:00 Buddy Clark's	Concert Internationale	Valles Hour: Carmen	Sport reports	Federal Housing talk
8:15 Musical Weekly	Concert Internationale	Miranda; Ogden Nash;	Sport reports	"A Song Is Born"
8:30 "Serenade for	"It's Up to You": Dale	Bert Lahr; Lou Holtz;	"The First Offender":	"A Song Is Born"
8:45 Strings"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	orchestra	dramatization	Education speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orch.; Sir Adrian Boult, cond.; Grace Panvini, soprano	America's Lost Plays: "Flying Scud"	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15			Edwin C. Hill	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour		America's Lost Plays: "Flying Scud"	"Sinfonietta" with Alfred Wallenstein	Milo Sarenaders
9:45				Russian choir
10:00 Columbia Workshop	"1001 Wives": dramatic	Music Hall: Bob Burns;	John Steele, news	Joe Green's Orchestra
10:15 Festival	series	Susanne Fisher, so-	Joe Reichman's Orch.	The Majestics; orchestra
10:30 Four Clubmen	"Concert Salon": vo-	prano; Brian Aherne;	Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
10:45 Sen. Jos. Guffey	calist; orchestra	Donald Crisp; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Judge F. E. Allen	California Ramblers
11:30 Barry Wood's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 13

1:00 WORL 920kc
1:00 WMEX 1500kc

Shortwave

3:30 W1XAL 11.79mc
3:30 W1XAR 15.13mc
6:00 W1XAL 11.79mc
6:00 W1XAR 15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, July 13

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Thursday, July 13

(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

5:00 p. m. — Favorite Marches of America.

8:30 p. m.—United States Drama.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.25mc-19.6m)

9:00 p. m.—"Splenders of Literature."

Amusements

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Our Midsummer Garden Frocks Call for Parasols

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Silhouettes of Today Derive From the Parasol Era

Sunshades and Umbrellas Have Colorful Past, Gay Present, and Perhaps Bright Future

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

"Women who have a correct feeling for period," explained a very serious buyer of accessories, "require parasols when they go to garden parties or visit the Fairs because the silhouettes of today, despite being modernized, are plainly derived from fashion eras when ladies carried them. Beside all this, we were interested in the constant use made by the Queen of hers."

Fascinated by this bugle call to the colors of the sunshade, the writer made a tour of umbrella sections in department stores and became aware that the minority rule of fluffy, ruffly parasols in a sober parliament of dark coverings and oil-silk translucencies, called umbrellas, has an importance out of proportion to their numerical representation.

The Queen Carried One

"They are surely coming in; they complete the silhouette, you know, and they protect the complexion. The Queen always carried hers." This was the response of sales clerks everywhere to the inquiries made.

The idea of protecting the complexion is, I presume, basic and the waning vogue of suntan probably accounts in part for the present ascendancy of these dainty defenses. The etymology of parasol is obvious—a shield or preparation against the sun. As a matter of fact, the word umbrella, derived from umbra, meaning shade, has a similar significance; and although it has come to connote with us a protection against rain, the article was not so employed, so far as we can judge, until the Eighteenth Century in England. The French forthwith invented the word parapluie—twin to parasol—meaning a preparation against rain. This word ought to have been adopted into the English language, for it expresses a function apparently never before that exercised by the "portable panoply."

A Beauty Gadget

Except in England, however, sun not rain remained the enemy, and the delicacy of a lady's complexion the cause served. Preserved in certain French archives are applications for patents and among them has been discovered one dated in the early Nineteenth Century, for a parasol that offered an automatic folding device for the cover when closed, which, we regret, has never been commercialized. The description of the object to which it was to have been applied, runs as follows:

"Like a rosy vapor this parasol softens and modifies the contours of the features, revives the pallid tints on the skin and gives the face diaphanous tones."

Embarked on the quest of patents-applied-for, edicts, licenses, and literary references associated with this frivolous commodity, one comes upon a number of picturesque documents. One finds that in 1705 Louis XIV became a sponsor of these "marvellous sun shelters" and licensed their sale by a maker in Paris. In 1759 was published a description of a model that sprang out of a cane, upon the proper manipulations. And more or less contemporary with this are accounts of parasols that could be folded to carry in a pocket, and of others that had compartments for field glasses or writing utensils or purses.

A Native of the East

The parasol, however, arrived as an immigrant in Europe, being a native of Asia. It appears in the archaic art of Nineveh, Assyria, Egypt, Thebes, and Memphis, borne aloft by servants over the heads of potentates. It was the insignia of importance. Even today one of the titles of the Mahratta Princes of India is "Lord of the Umbrella"; and in 1855 the King of Burma, in addressing the Governor General of India, described himself as the "monarch who reigns over the great umbrella-bearing chiefs of the Eastern countries."

In China and Japan the parasol has always been as much a masculine as a feminine accessory, and was depicted so long ago as the Eleventh Century B. C. According to legend it was invented 2,000 years before our era by Lou Pan, a renowned woman carpenter who worked at the trade with her husband. "My incomparable wife," said her appreciative spouse, "has made movable shelters, whereas my poor houses are only stationary."

Hercules Had One

Greeks and Romans, as history tells the story of their civilizations, appear to have walked under parasols from the time of their emergence into the spotlight until they bequeathed the custom to their descendants. Ovid relates that the mighty Hercules held a light umbrella over the head of his beloved. Pliny refers to umbrellas, and Aristophanes in describing an animal says, "His ears opened and shut almost like an umbrella." A bas relief in a Roman Museum presents a matron promenading with her cortege on the Via Appia, and shows one servant with a fan and another with an umbrella spread for shade.

"Mushrooms on Sticks"

In 1578 a French traveler in Italy observed that there had never been a pause among the inhabitants of that peninsula in the custom of shielding themselves from brilliance and heat "with ornate fabricated mushrooms on sticks." The huge story-telling canvases of Italy, portraying the great processions of the Church and the historic assemblies of the Princes, bear testimony to the statement.

The first parasol to appear in Paris seems to have done so in 1680 and is described as "un abri qui défend du soleil." Characteristically, the French at once began "styling" this novelty, as we should say today. It grew lighter; its radiating frame with its sections and joints became at once more reliable and more ornamental. Elaborate covers of silk embroidered with pearls; of gilt papers, of colorful plumage made it indeed an "abri," a shelter, to be coveted.

Long handles of embossed silver, carved ivory and painted woods undoubtedly had their influence in transferring it from the hands of a menial to those of the grande dame herself. In the Eighteenth Century at Versailles and Les Trianons, only silk and lace covers were permitted, but these were fashioned in many artful ways.

From China

London seems to have acquired umbrellas directly from China about 1705. Joseph Hanway, a famous traveler of this period, is credited with being the first Englishman to use an umbrella habitually. In 1760 Jonathan Swift talks in the Tattler about umbrellas; and it will be remembered that Robinson Crusoe, who experienced his adventures at about this time, made himself a sunshade. In the India Gallery of the South Kensington Museum are a score of parasols brought back from that country by the then Prince of Wales.

Color and Contrast

And how should we, of the world of today and tomorrow, ensemble our parasols? They need to express in fabric and design the character of the costume. The color of the frock may be repeated by them or contrasted, but if contrasted this color must be tied into the scheme through its repetition in other accessories or details.

Plain, plaid, checked, striped, or eyeleted taffeta is a favorite material for parasols to accompany street costumes. Black lace has beauty and dignity, particularly for a matron's formal sunshade, if this color and texture appear elsewhere in her outfit. White lace better suits the younger woman and should be integrated into the ensemble by a motif on the hat or at the throat; by a yoke or an edging. Coverings of cotton sheers, tucked, pleated, shirred, embroidered, appliquéd, are particularly charming with the romantic frocks of the moment.

Stay-at-Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Though distant lands be fair to see
I'll have to ask their pardon,
for nothing quite appeals to me
like weeding in my garden!

Aileen L. Fisher

Dainty lace parasols have come back into fashion after a long absence and appear at garden parties and other formal afternoon functions with such costumes as this one. The frock is white milk organdy, decorated with appliquéd flowers of ribbon in vivid hues of red, blue, and green. The cartwheel hat, by Jean Tête, is of starched cotton fabric and wears rayon grosgrain streamers and crisp white flowers. From Bonwit Teller.

New York women have adopted ruffle-edged parasols, made to do double duty, for sun or shower. The French have a word for them, "en Tout Cas," for every occasion. This model is of navy-and-white checked rayon and is trimmed with a navy ruffle. The long handle, characteristic of parasols, is of white composition and is decorated with a checked band edged with plain ruffling—a miniature version of the parasol. The white fichu on the frock of navy rayon crepe is as Victorian as the sunshade; and the white toyo hat shows the new, moderately high crown which anticipates autumn styles. From Bonwit Teller.

Household Hints

Excellent Dusters

I have found that the tops of discarded silk stockings are excellent as dusters. The ordinary priced silk stocking has a double piece of lisle or cotton at the top, I cut this off, straighten it out to a single piece, then sew three or four of these strips together on the machine. Miss R. L., Canada

A Buckle for Many Belts

If you have a favorite belt buckle that can be used with more than one belt, try sewing snaps on the belts. Then when you want to change the buckle, you can just snap it off of one and on to the other. Miss J. H., Mississippi

Through the Editor's Window

Picture-Record of a Life Well Lived

By Mildred Taylor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No, I can write of nothing else today: I have just seen "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," and the beauty and faithfulness of it must be recorded here. There had been question about going. A book so precious, so complete—would not the motion picture spoil it in some slight way that would make all the difference, injecting an unnecessary extra, an obviousness hopelessly out of tune? Could one bear to cap so perfect a little volume with an unsatisfying aftermath? But then there were the English Public School boys, they said. And the setting. Genuine, both. Perhaps, too, the acting of the two principals, counted unusually well done, would tide one over possible bad spots. One might just try it—for the sake of a character and setting very dear.

Occasionally an interpretation on stage or screen so satisfies that thenceforward character and interpretation are identical. It was so with George Arliss and Disraeli. Could I have seen Disraeli himself, I think I should have preferred Arliss's rendition! For years Forbes Robertson and Hamlet were one; then Gielgud did it and I wish no other. That a motion picture could give me my Mr. Chips, I would not have supposed. But Robert Donat, I thank you.

Faithful in detail; in so far as the book gives detail; and faithful to the spirit of the book in every detail added. In adding, and in making slight changes for understandable reasons — the medium demands a richer tapestry—nothing for me has been lost, and something indeed gained. One does not mind that the English Lakes become the Austrian Tyrol and Vienna, nor that Max the German master is made to take a more essential part in Mr. Chips's life than in the book. One wondered (and feared!) what Hollywood would do with the marriage episode. Here again, allowing for the change of medium, changes and additions are delicately and beautifully handled, and seem to me in right proportion.

But this is not a review. It is simply an attempt to give honor where I feel that honor is due. The Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production seems to me faithful to the spirit of Mr. Hilton's book throughout. Its beauty—in setting, incident, and spirit—lingers. Upon arriving home I found I had to reread the book—not to recapture my book version, but to add to it the scenes and characters as I had just seen them on the screen.

It is good for us to spend an hour or two with so tolerant and gentle a character, one so unconsciously dear and good, expressing such a love for boys. It is enriching to see so intelligent and unselfish a wife, who does her part in her husband's life so well. Greer Garson has given us something to remember and dwell with, here. And one cannot see these normal young rascals with their eager and sometimes angelic faces without loving all small schoolboys the more. Still in my ears are their fresh soprano voices filling the school chapel. Many are the unforgettable scenes in the mellow old school!

Humor and a sense of proportion—when the new headmaster in this motion picture version tries to ease him out of his place at Brookfield, that is what Mr. Chips maintains is really worth teaching.

Mr. Hilton in his preface to my 1935 illustrated American edition (Little, Brown & Co.), speaking of the correspondence the book has brought him, expresses his keen enjoyment of it. "One feature has been the discovery of the original Mr. Chips in so many different parts of the world," he says, "and I believe those letters from readers have told the whole truth, and that my tribute to a great profession has fitted a great many members of it everywhere."

Yes, I have just seen "Goodbye Mr. Chips"—and chalk it down as a sincere picture-record of some of the more lasting values of life.

A Wednesday Column

Fancy, Keeping Cheese as an Heirloom!

But the Swiss Eat Their Cheeses, Too—Many Kinds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Berne, Switzerland

Most of us would be rather startled if, when we called on a friend in the country, he were to show us among other treasured heirlooms an ancient cheese! Yet this is an experience that might actually occur in the Swiss Canton of the Valais, where cheeses are frequently preserved in memory of some important family event.

Some years ago at an exhibition of cheese in that Canton there were quite a number of such "museum pieces" on view. The patriarch, weighing 14 pounds, had been "born" 150 years before! This precious relic was finally handed over by the family that owned it to the safe keeping of a large dairy organization.

But the Swiss, as a general rule, eat their cheese, and in large quantities, too; although they certainly have a fancy for letting it first attain years of discretion. Some of the "alp" cheese is kept four to six years before being offered for sale, and buyers are then advised to lay it by for another 10 to 15 years.

Alpine Alchemilla for Flavor

There are in Switzerland quite a number of interesting cheeses apart from the common ones like Gruyère, which, incidentally, is said to owe its excellent flavor principally to a plant called Alpine Alchemilla that grows abundantly in those parts.

You can get cream cheeses, semi-cream cheeses, whey cheeses, curd cheeses, yohurt cheeses, combinations of cheese and butter. There are also sweet cheeses, cheeses flavored with alpine herbs and with garlic, with caraway seeds, with fruit and with ham.

Quite typical of Switzerland is the soft herb cheese called Schabzieger, which can be spread on your bread. It is sold in little pyramid shapes and is a decided green owing to the herb called "Ziegerklee" or "whey clover" which is mixed with it. Schabzieger is made, and has been made for centuries, almost exclusively in the Canton of Glarus. It has a very special flavor which you either like very much or not at all. Its smell, too, is so aggressive that one whiff may put you off forever from tasting the cheese!

Known to Thackeray

Schabzieger must have been known to Thackeray, for he has in "Vanity Fair" a character called Baron Shapsugar. He is one of the guests at a reception given by Becky Sharp, the other guests also bearing the names of well-known Swiss cheeses.

Nor is it only in Switzerland that you find interesting varieties of cheese. Each country has its own specialty. Holland has its red Edamer, Italy its Gorgonzola and its Parmesan grated cheese, Germany its Limburger, and so on.

It is not even necessary to use cow's milk for making cheese. In many countries they use the milk of goats and ewes. The French Roquefort is made from ewes' milk. In Lapland they make cheese from reindeer's milk, and the Arabs use camel's milk. The Americans manufacture what is known as "filled" cheese, which is made from skimmed milk combined with certain animal fats.

You can even have vegetable cheese! For in the East they make very good cheese quite successfully from the soya bean. This has also been manufactured in France.

Kitchen Kinks

A Daily Duty

Each morning I rub the inside of my kitchen windows with a piece of paper toweling. This removes the smudge from cooking, etc., and keeps the windows bright until regular cleaning is done.

Mrs. J. W. H., New York

Medium Cream Whipped

I have found that medium cream will whip almost as well as whipping cream if it is chilled thoroughly in the freezing tray of the refrigerator ten or fifteen minutes before whipping. Also I put the bowl it is to be whipped in, and the egg beater, in the refrigerator.

Mrs. H. P. J., Idaho

Out Across Canada, Then Home to the Banks of the Ottawa

Where a Canadian Family Opens Its Doors to Us, and Its Partner in the Home Makes Us Welcome

The Partner in the Home
Eleventh of 12 Wednesday Articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Ottawa, Ont.

My thought wandered across this great Dominion of Canada, thinking of the many home partners I had known, in many places—women of the prairies—pioneers of the northland—in lonely mining districts—shut in by towering mountains—on wind-swept coasts, unsung partnerships of all races and classes. When one travels one always circles back home to find the great things among the small of familiar environment. So after all my mental traveling I realized that I had watched for many years four children grow up in a real home that had welcomed me at all times, yes at all hours, with never-changing warmth.

The wife and mother came from an old Scotch family and had spent her girlhood on a rocky island in the Atlantic where her father was known as the governor, his domain consisting of their home, two lighthouses, a fog station—small domain but full of tales of bravery because of its life-saving crew. Schools were many ocean miles away, so teachers were ocean, rocks, trees, birds, and flowers, and a goodly supply of good books which the lively minded Jean kept hidden in every favorite nook—including the far corner of the attic, a place where one could not be easily found.

She Made It Pleasant

A visit to the mainland meant sailing in a fishing schooner often with the father as captain and Jean as the crew. On one such visit Jean's brother asked her to make it pleasant for a young engineer who was going out to the island to install a tide gauge.

Jean succeeded so well that in a short time they were married and left the island for a home on the banks of the Ottawa River where there were at least a few rocks and water. They built their home of rocks and stucco, and the engineer joined the great army known as the civil service. He spends from May to September each year in a small vessel somewhere along the coasts, measuring and reporting on the tides, so this wife has had much of the training and care of the children. In fact they have figured that out of 30 years of married life she has spent 12 of them alone.

In the Garden

I had an afternoon in the familiar garden that has grown from a bare clay spot to masses of flowers, fruit trees and all kinds of vegetables, and where many bird families have homes. A Baltimore oriole in his orange and black coat hopped from limb to limb, and song sparrows, warblers and catbird chorused all about us as we talked. Birds are tame here because they know it is sanctuary.

As always I was greeted with a hug from the younger daughter, and Wags, the dog, must climb in my lap. As Helen passed her mother she put her arm about her with such affection that I remarked, "I do not know anyone that gets as much attention and spontaneous affection as you do from your children."

Mrs. Brent's eyes filled with tears and she said, "Sometimes I just can't understand it myself. I have never asked for it or demanded it at stated times."

"Did you ever have stated rules?"

"Not exactly. I started with a promise to myself that I would try to work with and play with my children, that 'yes' should always mean 'yes' and 'no' should always mean 'no'—of course after careful consideration of the question. I think that has helped them to stand by their own decisions even in the face of temptation. When a playmate asked one of them to coax her mother she replied, 'You do not know my mother. She means what she says.'"

"Of course correction was needed at times?"

"Oh, yes, but seldom definite punishment."

"I know that their school work has always ranked very high. What did you teach them about that?"

"Well, I helped them to realize that their lives were not just for themselves, that every act at study or work or play had some contact with others no matter how small it seemed to be. Perhaps that helped them to be more thoughtful and unselfish. When they came to me with problems, I tried not to scold for the mistake but first of all find some gleam of good and then help to sort out the reason and find a remedy. When they started to shop and choose things, and sometimes brought home impractical things, I waited till they were doing it again then pointed out how useless the other article had been and warned them not to make the same mistake again."

"I can remember that you always had long letters regularly when the two older ones were away at college. Evidently you kept 'with' them then."

"Yes, I always had their confidence. They were never troubled by what others did or had. They had been told that they had a right to choose the best, most honest way for themselves; that it was better to stand alone if it meant being right with yourself; that leaders were made of those who did not follow a course merely because others did."

Great Riches

I came home with an armful of rhubarb and fresh lettuce. Later there will be cucumbers, tomatoes, beans, and corn, fresh picked. Neighborly sharing is great riches.

No wonder the son has become a successful engineer, too, entrusted, though young, with large contracts.

Mary has a home of her own on a large sheep farm where each day brings plenty of work and plenty of interest and where her college training in domestic science is well utilized.

Betty is ready for almost any kind of career. She has artistic ability, can draw and design, but so far has used this ability at home, making unique artistic articles, drawings, and also designing her own clothes. If anything goes wrong with the machinery, Betty can fix it. If someone is needed to carry down the canoe, Betty can do it. At present she is trying out a business office, having learned stenography and typing.

Helen, the baby, has now grown up with all her beauty and sunny disposition, accomplished, too, in music, preferably spending much of her play time at it.

What a wide circle of homemaking partnership this mother has sent out into the world. I am proud to have watched it grow. L. R.

Royal Drop Scones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When on holiday at Balmoral Castle in Scotland, it is the privilege of the King and Queen to live very simply. Oftentimes when out walking or driving with their two young daughters, the Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, they drop in for tea at one of the Royal Lodges, at the gates of the estate. Sometimes they bring their own food, sent on ahead by a footman, but there are occasions when they have requested the housekeeper in charge of the Lodge to make Drop Scones.

At the Royal Lodges, where these pleasant unexpected visits may be made by members of the royal family, lovely hand-painted china, and exquisitely embroidered linen is held in constant readiness. As soon as word is received of the royal guests' arrival, the table is set in the best parlor, and their picnic basket unpacked, each packet being put on a side table where they afterwards arrange them to suit themselves. No footman accompanies; they love being alone and doing for themselves.

When they leave, many interesting packages are left behind for the Lodge keeper and his family, who are always delighted to eat of the food from their master's table. And here is the recipe for the famous Royal Drop Scones:

Royal Drop Scones

Sift together
2 cups flour
1 tablespoon sugar
½ teaspoon bicarbonate soda
1 teaspoon baking powder. Make a hole in the mixture and mix in
2 eggs well beaten
¼ cup melted butter, and
Buttermilk, sufficient to make into a smooth batter. Drop from a dessert spoon on to a hot, greased griddle. Flap over when full of bubbles—usually two or three minutes. Serve hot, with butter and powdered sugar, or drops of lemon, jam, or jelly. A. G. C.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

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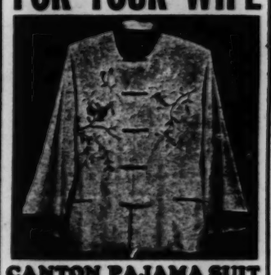
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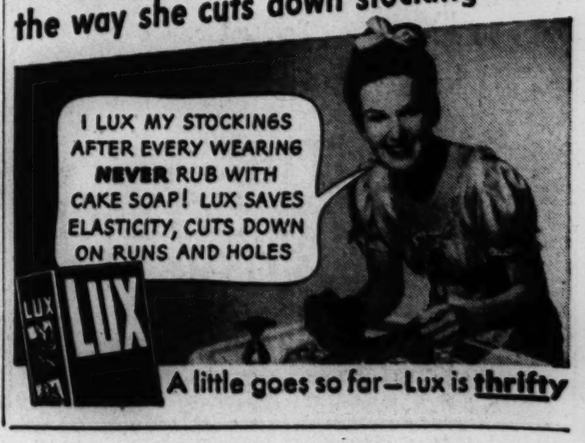

A little goes so far—Lux is thrifty

Massachusetts Golf Continues at Tedesco—Inter-State Yachting This Week End

Two Ex-Caddies Share Lead In Amateur Qualifying Race

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sharing the half-way lead in the race for medal honors in the 36-hole qualifying round for the Massachusetts amateur championship, two youthful State ex-caddie champions today led the field into the final round of 18 over the difficult Tedesco Country Club course

Matching the course's amateur competitive record with par-equalling scores of 70, 24-year-old Leo Martin of Sandy Burr and 18-year-old Ted Adams of South Shore this morning held a lead of three strokes over their closest pursuers among the 126 entrants who returned cards.

Medalist Last Year

Martin, one of the famous Sandy Burr twins whose 147 took the medal last year at Essex, was the first to report a 70, rushing over the exacting second nine in 34, two under par. Just two hours later, the youthful Adams, who was caddie champion in 1937, came in with his card, after turning in a two-under par 34 on the first nine. If he had gotten even fours on the last three holes, Ted would have had a 68 to tie the professional record held by Tony Manero of Salem.

Tied for third at the half-way point were Francis Doyle of Wachusett and R. W. Wilson of South Shore, both of whom ran into trouble on the back nine and posted 73's. Three others in the quest for the title abdicated by Trapelo's Fred Wright were tied for fifth place with 74's and included Bobby Knowles of The Country Club, John Waloshyn of Sharon, and Mel Merritt of the home club and Secretary of the M. G. A.

Match Play Tomororw

Altogether 38 players returned scores of 78 or better, which caused pre-tournament estimates of a qualifying limit of from 160 to 162 to be lowered considerably. Those close to the scene put the figure down to 157 for the 32 qualifying places for the match play which begins tomorrow.

Several outstanding amateurs of this State were forced to pick up their game today, after they had found themselves over 78. Ted Bishop of Woodland, the former professional, and Davey Whiteside of New Bedford, amateur champion in 1937, both came in with 80's, as did John Nies of United Shoe, runner-up in 1934; Edward Martin of Sandy Burr, Leo's brother, and Joe Hoffman of Wollaston, semifinalist last year.

Amateurs Again

Pre-tournament favorites Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, Carl Nettelbladt of Framingham, and Emory Stratton of Woodland were placed well with 76's. Carl, along with Bishop, was among the four former professionals who have been reinstated as amateurs. The other two, Chick Grasse of Vesper and Joe Bonfilio of Sandy Burr, had 76 and 78, respectively.

Sandy Burr, defender of the Windeler Shield, was one stroke behind Tedesco at the halfway point. The five-man totals were 383 for the former and 382 for the latter. The Country Club golfers were third with 386.

Ed Hubbard of Winchester and Buckley Winslow of Brae Burn returned gross scores of 77 yesterday to lead the field in the annual field day of the Twilight Four-Ball Golf League at Brae Burn Country Club. Gus Tellier of Commonwealth posted an 82-65 to win net honors from the 76 golfers competing. Joe Gilligan and Dan Hennessey of Commonwealth won low net for two-man teams with a 72.

Horton Smith of Chicopee, Mass., is the only one left in the current P. G. A. championship at Pomonok Country Club to carry the colors of New England. Jim Turnesa of Providence, Guy Paulsen of Nashua, N. H.; Gene Sarazen of Brookfield, Conn.; Harold McSpaden of Winchester, and Harry Cooper of Eastern Point, Conn., fell in the first round of match play, while Tony Manero of Salem went out in the second.

Round Goes 23 Holes

PROVIDENCE, July 12 (AP)—Favorites advanced as the Rhode Island amateur golf championship swung into match play yesterday but only after some near upsets. Charley Round, medalist from Wannamoisett, was carried to the 23rd hole by Petty Officer Walter Strader of Wanumetonomy and the Newport Naval Training Station, and Don Gill, Monday's runner-up, was given a battle by Rob Roy Rawlings of Meadow Brook before winning, 3 and 2. He was one down at the turn.

Sammy Neild Jr. of Notre Dame and Pawtucket, won two matches easily, trimming par both times.

Harvard-Yale Tennis Team in England

Wide World

Southampton, Eng.—The combined Harvard and Yale tennis teams, which are to compete against a combined team of Oxford and Cambridge players, arrived here aboard the new Mauretania, July 7. Members of the two teams, from left to right: David Burt of Harvard; McLeod Stephens of Yale; W. G. Thorn of Yale; Langdon Gilkey of Harvard; Gordon Campbell of Yale and John Palfrey of Harvard.

Only One Upset In Seeded List Of Spring Lake

SPRING LAKE, N. Y., July 12 (AP)—One seeded player was eliminated and six others advanced to the second round yesterday in the Spring Lake Bathing and Tennis Club's Eighth Annual Invitation Tennis Tournament.

Victim of the upset was Gerard Podesta, captain of Princeton University's 1939 tennis team, who was beaten in straight sets by Charles Mattmann of Coral Gables, Fla. Podesta, seeded eighth, lost 7—5 and 6—3 after staging spasmodic rallies to even the first set at 4—4 and the second at 3—3.

The first-round matches of defending champion Frank A. Parker of Berkeley, Calif., and Gene Mako of Oakland, Calif., seeded second behind Parker, were postponed until today. Parker and Mako were enroute here from Louisville, Ky., where they competed in the Kentucky state championships.

Seeded players who advanced were Gardnar Mulloy, Miami, Fla., seeded third; John Hope Doeg, Rumson, fourth; J. Gilbert Hall, New York, fifth; Chauncey D. Steele, Rye, N. Y., seventh, and Ladislav Hecht, of New York, former Czechoslovakian Davis Cup star, who is the top-seeded foreign entrant.

All except Hecht, who won by default, scored straight-set triumphs. Mulloy was extended in an hour-and-a-half battle by Armand L. Bruneau of Brooklyn, N. Y., before winning, 8—6, 7—5.

Second-round play started today. In addition, Parker, winner of the singles crown five times, will open defense of his title against J. Potter Stockton, of Spring Lake; Mako will face Howard York of Ithan, Pa., and Stephen Ogilvy of Princeton will meet Harris F. Everett of Chapel Hill, N. C. Those three first-round matches were the only ones postponed on yesterday's list of 32.

Mary Jane Wilson Beats Mrs. Hitt In Griswold Cup

EASTERN POINT, Conn., July 12 (AP)—It takes a better-than-fair player to get far in the Shenecossett Women's invitation golf tournament, so you can look for 16-year-old Mary Jane Wilson of Providence somewhere in the top flight of feminine players within a couple of years.

The youngest player in the field, Miss Wilson qualified with a 90 Monday and pulled off the one big upset of the first round of match play yesterday when she eliminated the Connecticut champion, Mrs. Mary Louise Hitt of Hartford, one up. Then she won five of the last seven holes after being four down at the eleventh.

Miss Wilson today encounters Mrs. Frederick G. Davis of Providence, an experienced tournament player who downed Mrs. Charles S. Brainerd of Hartford 3 and 2 in the first round.

Jean Bauer, of Providence, three-time winner of the Griswold Trophy, needs to win twice more to take it permanently and she got off to a good start yesterday by trouncing Rene Henderson of Boston, 5 and 4. Her opponent today is Mary Fine of Scranton, Pa., 4 and 3 winner over Bette Waterhouse of Providence.

In the other half of the draw defending champion and tournament medalist Helen Waterhouse figures to go on to a semi-final clash with Mrs. Sylva Annenberg Leichner of New York, 1931 cup winner. She plays Mrs. Julian Leonard of Boston today while Mrs. Leichner meets Janet Younker of White Plains, N. Y.

Miss Waterhouse had the hardest victory of the first round, a 20-hole match with Mrs. Thomas N. Conroy of Cincinnati, while Mrs. Leichner had the easiest, beating Mrs. Joseph Lawlor of New York 6 and 4.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Americans Bothered Only by Beetles

NEW YORK, July 12—It was 12:30 o'clock on Tuesday, an hour and a half before the start of the seventh annual All-Star game. The lower grandstand at Yankee Stadium was almost deserted when the American League players, first to take batting practice because they were the home team, filed into the dugout usually occupied by the Yankees. Lefty Gomez, Jimmy Foxx, Joe Di Maggio, Lefty Grove, Bill Dickey—all great stars of modern baseball. Lou Gehrig, Hank Greenberg, Doc Cramer, Red Ruffing, George Selkirk — the cream of the junior circuit.

"Hello, Hank," said Gehrig to Greenberg, extending his hand. "How come you're not hitting that ball?"

Hank in Slump

"You've got me," the Detroit slugger answered. "I feel fine, but I'm not dropping that ball in the open spaces. I'll get going. There's another half of the season yet." (Hank made one hit in three tries after the game was under way and scored one of his team's runs.)

The American League started its first round of batting drill, even before most of the boys had warmed up their arms. An old practice of American Leaguers. Their bats are their fortune. Di Maggio, Dickey, Greenberg, Selkirk and Gordon penetrated the stands beyond the outfield. Just as Gordon pumped out into the lower tier in left, Joe Cronin came running out of the tunnel that comes from the clubhouse.

Crohin's First Miss

"First time I've missed a turn in batting practice this year," shouted the Red Sox manager toward the bench as he trotted over to the cage. When Joe replaced Gordon at the plate a loud chorus of "boos" rolled down from the stands. The Boston skipper just tipped his cap and grinned. The crowd, apparently, had not forgotten the five straight beatings the Red Sox had handed their Yankee pets.

"By the way," began a newspaperman after Cronin had returned to the dugout, "did you fellows know that Joe went out to the World's Fair baseball school last week and predicted that he'd stop those Yankees? Well he did."

"That's right," said Cronin. "Maybe I'd better go back there again some time."

"I don't know how you ever swept that series here," said another scribe to the Red Sox pilot. "But I'm for it. Before the season is over the American League should be $1,000,000 richer as a result."

Enter McCarthy

Joe McCarthy, Yankee manager who ran the American all-stars, came into the dugout followed by a gang of photographers. "I'll pose with Hartnett when he gets out here," Joe was saying, dropping on the bench like a man burdened with many responsibilities. "I'm not going out there and wait in the sun. I'll be ready when he is."

The infield was almost black with beetles and they were beginning to bother the players. Some of the pests had penetrated the dugout. McCarthy brushed one from the peak of his cap and went on chewing gum and watching the batting practice. "What species of insect are these?" Jimmy Foxx asked John Kieran, of Information Please fame. John, you know, is called the man who can answer any question. And in this crisis he came through again.

"They're Japanese beetles," Kieran replied. "I believe they come up out of the ground."

"Well, I wish they'd go back in," McCarthy said, waving a hand in front of his face. "What happens if one of them hits a player in the nose when he's ready to swing at a fast ball? Or if one goes into an outfielder's mouth while he's chasing a fly ball? We ought to do something to get them out of here."

Photographers Busy

The photographers snapped Ruffing, Bridges and Feller together, as the trio that was scheduled to pitch for the Americans. They took Dickey, Greenberg and Di Maggio in another group, and made at least one shot of every player in the dugout.

After a while the National League stars, led by Warneke and Medwick, came out of the tunnel. The two Cardinal players carried moving picture cameras, as did Bucky Walters, the Cincinnati hurler. Somebody on the American League bench started to "boo" (all in fun) and the stands took up the chant as if they had heard. This indeed was an American League park.

"Warneke looks like the Arkansas Traveller with that camera case over his shoulder," said Gomez.

Eddie Miller, the young Bee appointed to the All-Star squad at the last minute when Cookie Lavagetto, Brooklyn, was unable to attend, jumped up the tunnel steps and ran toward the rival dugout. "That kid's got plenty of 'pep,'" said Gehrig. "They tell me he's quite a ball player—should have been put on the squad in the first place."

"Yeh, he's all right," a Boston scribe admitted.

"He's doing pretty well for a rookie," Gehrig continued. "Played in that Cooperstown game and now he's an all-star."

"We wouldn't feel bad if he kept right on going—into the World Series," smiled the scribe from Bean Town.

The bell rang, signalling the end of batting practice for the American League. "Looks like we're through," said Red Rolfe, backing down the dugout steps.

"What do you mean through!" boomed Foxx. "We haven't even started! We'll finish our batting practice during the game."

No-Hitter in Tacoma

TACOMA (AP)—Floyd (Lefty) Isekite pitched a no-hit game as Tacoma defeated the Western International League-leading Wenatchee Chiefs, 3-0, July 11. He struck out 12 and gave two walks.

Seeded Players Work Overtime In N. Y. Tennis

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Seeded stars in the New York State clay court tennis championships ran into trouble on the courts of the Seminole Club at Forest Hills yesterday, but only one of them was eliminated.

Leonard Hartman of New York, eighth and last on the list, bowed out to Gordon Reeder of Dallas, Texas, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Of the successful seeded contestants, defending champion Frank Guernsey had the hardest time. The Orlando, Fla., and Rice Institute star, had to go all out to turn back the third-round threat of Phil Rubel of Brooklyn, 5—7, 6—1, 6—4. Rubel, playing a tricky "soft" game, carried Guernsey to 4-all in the final set before the southerner braced and won the last two games easily.

Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Ark., rated behind Guernsey in the draw, had a somewhat similar experience against Nat Goldstein of Brooklyn. Lewis won 6—2, 6—4, but had to overcome a 1-4 deficit in the second set. He lost only five points in racing through the last five games to a victory that made him the first quarter finalist.

Fifth-seeded Martin Buxby of Miami, Fla., won three matches from local players in a total of seven sets. He whipped John Hochreiter, 6—1, 6—3; George Kraft, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, in his hardest match, and Raymond Antignat, 6—1, 6—1.

Russell Bobbitt of Atlanta, seeded third, avoided trouble in his second round joust with Louis Valentine, winning 6—0, 6—2; but he dropped a set before he eliminated William Lurie, another New Yorker, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

As the doubles tournament got under way, Dick McKee of Miami and Emery Neale of Portland, Ore., took a third-round match from Jack McElroy and Eric Neason, New York, 6—1, 6—2; and Tom Stokes of New Orleans and Henry Daniels, New York, beat Dick Todd and James Hystop, New York, 6—1, 6—1, in the first round.

All-Star Game Box Score

American League	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cramer, Boston rf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Rolfe, New York 3b	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Di Maggio, New York cf	4	1	1	4	1	0	0
Dickey, New York c	3	1	0	0	10	0	0
Greenberg, Detroit 1b	3	1	1	1	7	1	0
Cronin, Boston ss	4	0	1	1	2	3	1
Selkirk, New York lf	2	0	1	1	0	0	0
Gordon, New York 2b	4	0	0	0	2	5	0
Ruffing, New York p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hoag, St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bridges, Detroit p	1	0	0	0	•1	0	0
Feller, Cleveland p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	3	6	9	27	9	1
National League							
Hack, Chicago 3b	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
Frey, Cincinnati 2b	4	0	1	2	0	4	0
Goodman, Cincinnati rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Herman, Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
T. Moore, St. Louis cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCormick, Cincinnati 1b	4	0	0	0	7	1	0
Lombardi, Cincinnati c	4	0	2	2	6	0	0
Medwick, St. Louis lf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ott, New York cf, rf	4	0	2	2	4	0	0
Vaughan, Pittsburgh ss	3	1	1	1	4	1	1
Derringer, Cincinnati p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Camilli, Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee, Chicago p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
§Phelps, Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fette, Boston p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
¶Mize, St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	1	7	8	24	7	1

*Batted for Ruffing in third. †Batted for Derringer in fourth. ‡Batted for Goodman in fifth. §Batted for Lee in seventh. ¶Batted for Fette in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
American League	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	— 3
National League	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Runs batted in, Frey, Selkirk, Di Maggio. Two-base hit, Frey. Home run, Di Maggio. Double play, Gordon, Cronin and Greenberg. Earned runs, National League 1, American League 2. Left on bases, National League 9, American League 8. Bases on balls, by Ruffing (Goodman), by Bridges (Vaughan), by Lee 3 (Dickey, Greenberg, Selkirk), by Feller (Hack), by Fette (Selkirk). Struck out, by Ruffing 4 (Hack, Medwick, Derringer, McCormick), by Derringer (Hoag), by Bridges 3 (Camilli, Hack, Herman), by Lee 4 (Cronin, Bridges, Cramer, Feller), by Fette (Gordon), by Feller 3 (Mize, Hack). Pitching summary: Ruffing, 1 run, 4 hits in 3 innings; Bridges, 0 runs, 2 hits in 3 1-3 innings; Feller, 0 runs, 1 hit in 3 2-3 innings; Derringer, 0 runs, 2 hits in 3 innings; Lee, 3 runs, 3 hits in 3 innings; Fette, 0 runs, 1 hit in 2 innings. Winning pitcher, Bridges; losing pitcher, Lee. Umpires: First 4½ innings, plate, Hubbard (A. L.); first base, Goets, (N. L.) second base, Rommel (A. L.); third base, Magerkurth (N. L.); second 4½ innings, plate, Magerkurth; first, Rommel; second, Goets; third, Hubbard. Time, 1h. 59m. Attendance, 62,892.

Saunderstown Yachtsmen Coming to Hingham Club

By Wendell Davis
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Inter-state competition is on deck this week end along the South Shore when the Hingham Yacht Club plays host to eight skippers and their crews of the Saunderstown (Rhode Island) Yacht Club in a three-race series in the Lawley 15-footers.

This is the first in what is hoped to be an annual series between these two clubs, the series being held upon a home-and-home basis. Hingham's sailors pay a return visit to Saunderstown, member of the Narragansett Bay Association, Aug. 19 and 20.

Schedule

The visiting yachtsmen arrive in Hingham early Saturday morning for single races in the afternoon, Sunday morning and Sunday afternoon. Hingham's newly organized Lawley 15-footer Association will act as hosts for the visiting yachtsmen, serving luncheon at the club Saturday, sponsoring a dance in the evening and arranging for overnight quarters.

Each race will be match in form with eight crews representing both Saunderstown and Hingham. For the visitors, Hingham's centerboard craft will handle a little differently inasmuch as the Saunderstown Lawleys are keel in underbody. Equal disadvantage will occur for Hingham's crews when they race at the Narragansett Bay club.

The crews will draw lots for the boats Saturday morning, according to Harold W. Raymond, chairman of Hingham's Race Committee. Although this inter-state series will occupy the most interest, the regular season's races for Hingham's other boats will take place Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon.

Tiller Talk

Although a definite line-up of Hingham's eight skippers has not been decided upon, these South Shore yachting enthusiasts have been awaiting this series for some time and all are ready to participate. President Richard W. Partridge of the Lawley-15 Association will probably announce the crews within the next few days.

This is the second year in the existence of the Lawleys. The class has grown rapidly with Hingham sporting 21 of the craft, although only 18 are in the water, and Saunderstown boats numbering around 18.

Sunday, Duxbury's skippers make a short leg to Plymouth where they meet the experts of the Pilgrim Yacht Club in a team race. A return engagement with Plymouth is scheduled at Duxbury's home port, Aug. 6.

Unofficial reports give Chick Graf's Lark the Indian Class inter-club of seven points over Harry Colburn's Mohawk. A triple tie was dissolved Sunday at Pleasant Park when Lark took second berth, Mohawk ninth, and Wiwona 10.

Jimmy Bonney with his Wiwona has probably been the most consistent performer in the large class for the past three years. The young skipper's 10th was his lowest of the season and represents one of the few times Bonney has finished that far down the list.

Bob Reid has shown consistency in the Star Class with three wins and three seconds and thus leads the local international fleet by a comfortable margin . . . Mayor Thomas S. Burgin's Claire II is first in the inter-club standing for the Harold Brooks trophy in the Quincy Adams Class.

Nelson W. Aldrich's Eight Meter Armida won the cruise run from Marion to Edgartown yesterday in the Universal Rating section of the Eastern Yacht Club's annual cruise. Tiogo Too, Harry K. Noyes 3rd, led the Cruising Rating division into port. Today's destination is Nantucket.

By virtue of her strong finishes yesterday, Hope Noyes rules favorite to win the second annual running of the Venture Cup, Pleon Yacht Club's elimination series to determine the junior organization's representative in the Lee Cup series, emblematic of North Shore Women's sailing supremacy. Miss Noyes scored two firsts in yesterday's preliminary series. The final series begins tomorrow and consists of four races.

All three Quincy yachting organizations continued their twilight races last night . . . At Squantum, Bob Dahlrymple sailed Mohawk to a first in the Indians, Glazebrook brothers won in the Yankee Dories, Fred Sterling in the Hustlers, and Art Gautreau's Quack in the Snipes . . . Wollaston winners were Louise Oliver in the Indians, Russell Mattern's Winabout, Gold Ray, Bob Riddell's Snipe Class La Boomba, and Bill Mattern's Snow Bird, Green Bay . . . Quincy found Geraldine, Ladd and Allen, in the Pirates, Luck Me, J. Burroughes Jr., in the Stars, E. Debes' Nemo in the Hanley's, J. A. Shuttleworth's Stardust, and E. Worthen's Arabella receiving the winner's cannons.

Sporting Around the Hub

'Old Timers' Game at Fenway Park

Back in uniform again after a lapse of nearly 20 years, approximately half a hundred former professional baseball stars gathered today in Tom Yawkey's Fenway Park for what has been termed Boston's Baseball Centennial.

Staged under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the pre-war greats of the American and National Leagues took the field under direction of Bill Carrigan for the former and Fred Mitchell for the latter in an "Old Timers" game. Outstanding attraction of the game was the return to action of the former Red Sox outfield of Duffy Lewis, Tris Speaker, and Harry Hooper, and Connie Mack's great $100,000 infield of Stuffy McInnis, Eddie Collins, Jack Barry, and Frank "Home Run" Baker.

This affair was preceded by a softball game between Lowell Thomas' "Nine Old Men," composed of men prominent throughout the country, and a local outfit, made up of outstanding Bostonians, including Mayor Tobin and Police Commissioner Timilty.

Following the ceremonies at the Park, a dinner was set to be held this evening at the Hotel Statler, with Lew Lehr of newsreel fame named as master of ceremonies.

Stiff opposition faces the Boston Olympets' next softball encounter when the Manhattan Beach Girls, New York Metropolitan titlists, take the floor tomorrow evening. In the preliminary contest, the Norumbega Totem Pole Girls make their second league start when they meet the Home Service Laundry Girls from Worcester.

Another new starting pitcher will toe the mound for the Pets tomorrow night as Coach Jack Harris shifts Mary Donnelly, former Gardenias hurler, to the first team forces. Because of her improved record with the Gardenias, Miss Donnelly has rated this advance.

Three of the leading youngsters in U. S. tennis circles have sent in their entries for the Longwood Bowl tournament which starts next Monday. They are Welby Van Horn, Jack Kramer and Dave Freeman. Kramer holds a 15th ranking nationally, Freeman and Van Horn are first and second respectively in the junior ranking of 1938.

Although the Longwood tournament lacks much of the color of its more famous brother tourney, the National Doubles (held in August), this year's running undoubtedly presents the bright young faces of America's future Davis Cup material. Local tennis fans will journey out to Longwood next week with this in mind.

Cohn in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Harvey W. Cohn, former distance runner for the old Irish-American A. C. and for 13 years assistant coach of track and boxing at Dartmouth, has been appointed Athletic Director of Rockefeller Center and will be in charge of the new gym which is under construction.

Cohn, former National, Canadian and Metropolitan champion at distances from a half-mile to six miles, represented the United States in distance events in three Olympics—1904 at St. Louis, 1906 at Athens and 1908 at London.

Indiana Tickets

Although the 1939 football season is still far off, there has been a steady flow of applications for tickets for Indiana University games next fall, it has been announced by Ticket Manager L. L. Fisher.

The fact that Coach McMillin's squad will open the season on Sept. 30 with a major home game against the University of Nebraska is believed to be one cause for the early demand.

Vermont Women's Golf

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 12 (AP)—Mrs. Betty Scott of Vergennes, a finalist in last year's Vermont women's golf championship, yesterday was eliminated by Mrs. W. H. Wilson of Burlington, 1 up, in opening match play. All of the other favorites survived their initial test.

Mary Fenton of Rutland, the medalist, eliminated Mrs. V. D. Woodward of Burlington, 2 up, Lydia Barber of Brattleboro, defeated Mrs. A. I. Taussig, of Rutland, 4 and 3, and Mrs. Reba Beecher of Burlington, overcame Mrs. R. L. Maynard of Burlington, 6 and 5.

The other four to reach the quarter-finals were Mrs. H. B. Jones of Montpelier, Mrs. G. W. Harris of Burlington, Mrs. R. E. McSweeney of Brattleboro, and Mrs. F. C. Corry of Montpelier.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Pittsburgh Pirtes took first place in National League by beating Chicago Cubs 14-7 for 13th consecutive victory.

Five Years Ago

Big Bill Tilden suspended by Professional Tennis Association for refusal to give accounting of finances on pro tour.

Windward Tack

Sailing is a popular sport along New England's shore, and The Christian Science Monitor gives summer regattas special and expert reporting. Monitor boating news is on a par with its excellent sports news from all over the world, and is a popular feature of the Boston and New England Edition.

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American Leaguers Beat Nationals, 3 to 1—H. P. Edwards on Yankees of '27

Feller, Gordon Stars Of Seventh All-Star Contest

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—It seems the American League did more to the National than win the All-Star game.

When Outfielder Ival Goodman of Cincinnati tumbled in the grass trying to make a shoestring catch of George Selkirk's line single in the fourth inning of the seventh annual mid-summer classic at Yankee Stadium yesterday, a blanket of confusion was spread over the entire standing of the senior circuit. Minus his right fielder for approximately two weeks, Bill McKechnie may yield a generous portion of the ground he covered in the first half of the pennant race, and bring about a last-half flag drive that will shatter all records for close competition.

Reds Meet Giants

Goodman has been a consistent run-producer for the Reds since the beginning of the campaign, and there is a feeling among the critics that his forced absence will be the signal for the remaining seven clubs to "Go." McKechnie tomorrow begins a crucial eastern tour by playing a series with the ambitious Giants at the Polo Grounds. Before this tour is completed, Uncle Will may have reason to frown upon All-Star games.

Goodman is not the first player to have his immediate future affected in the All-Star battle. Dizzy Dean, Johnny Allen and Van Mungo—all pitchers—are three young men who carry dark memories of past July classics. All of which has made big league managers none too anxious to have their key players participate.

However, all comment in this vicinity today was not regarding the Goodman incident and the possible effect it may have on the National League pennant scramble. A couple of youngsters named Bob Feller and Joe Gordon were being ranked in the top bracket of their profession. While the game's more experienced stars stood by and watched as the Americans defeated the Nationals, 3-1, these bright young aces gave the 62,892 paid fans at Yankee Stadium a rare exhibition of how the National pastime should be played.

Youth Has Fling

With the Americans leading by two runs in the sixth inning, the rival Nationals opened a rally that looked good for two or three runs, at least. Lombardi singled, Medwick was safe when Cronin booted his grounder at shortstop; so there were two on when Mel Ott walked to the plate. And it was at this point that youth had its fling.

In his situation, Mel Ott, a dangerous man with a bat in his hands, cocked his right foot high and smashed a hard ground ball toward right field. Gordon raced over, dove for the pellet, and although he could not make a play, held the lumbering Lombardi from passing third base. Had Gordon not interfered with the progress of the ball, it would have gone for two bases—scoring Lombardi, putting Medwick on third base and Ott on second. And there would have been no double play on Vaughan, the next batter. In the eighth inning, Gordon made a sensational glove-hand stab of Medwick's low liner on the grass behind first base.

Feller Came In

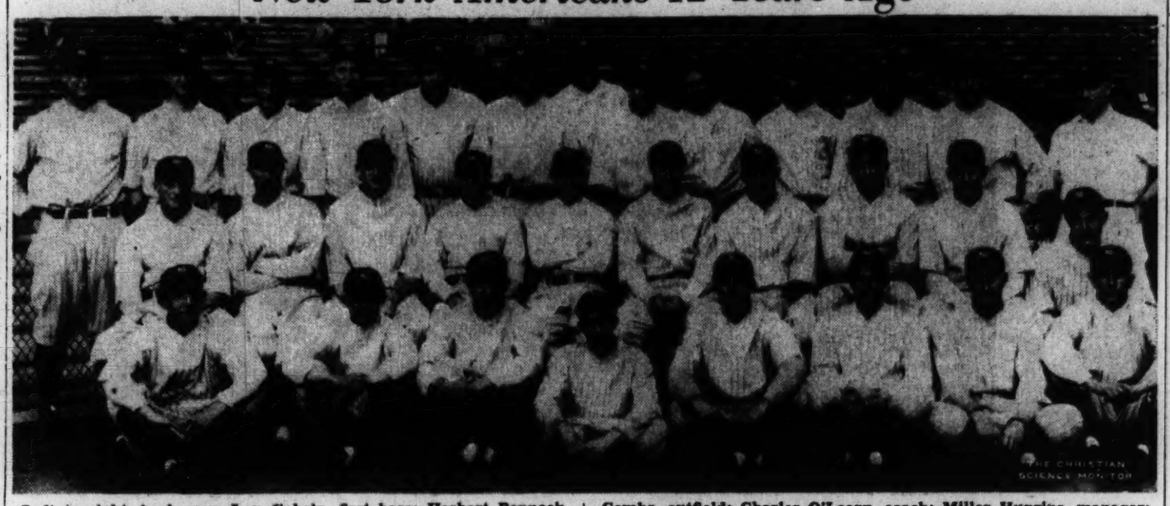
In the midst of that threatening National rally in the sixth, Bob Feller made his entrance. With the bases loaded, the Cleveland star proved that his 14 mound victories during the regular campaign were no mistake and that he is on the road to one of the modern game's great hurling careers. Throwing back that talented right arm, Bobby blasted the first pitch down the middle to Vaughan and Arky could only hit it on the ground toward Gordon. That Joe scooped it up, tossed to Cronin for a lightning double play to end the inning, was the climax of the contest for partisan American Leaguers. All last season Vaughan hit into only eight double plays.

During his 3 2-3 innings on the hill, young Feller allowed just one hit, and although he fanned only two, he got them both in the ninth inning. His fast ball was alive. In the ninth he fanned Johnny Mize, a pinch hitter, on three pitched balls. Blowing that pellet plateward, Bobby gave the impression that he could beat those Nationals every time he threw his glove in the box. He should have many opportunities in future classics.

Led by Gordon, the Yankees once again dominated the classic, an old habit of theirs. Joe McCarthy's champs made half of their league's hits, produced the only homer, figured in all the scoring and furnished the fielding feature

The Americans, therefore, have widened their superiority over the Nationals, although there is no doubt that the strength of the two major circuits can hardly be judged in the brief stretch of nine innings. Paced by the New York club, the Americans have now won five games out of seven, out-scored their rivals 32 to 22, and out-hit them by 64 to 57.

New York Americans 12 Years Ago



Left to right, back row: Lou Gehrig, first base; Herbert Pennock, pitcher; Tony Lazzeri, second base; Wilcy Moore, pitcher; Babe Ruth, outfield; Martin (Chick) Autrey, catcher; Bob Meusel, outfield; Bob Shawkey, pitcher; Waite Hoyt, pitcher; Joseph Giard, pitcher; Ben Paschal, outfield; Roy Chesterfield, pitcher; "Doc" Woods, trainer. Second row: Urban Shocker, pitcher; Joe Dugan, third base; Earle Combs, outfield; Charles O'Leary, coach; Miller Huggins, manager; Arthur Fletcher, coach; Mark Koenig, short stop; Walter Reuther, pitcher, John Grabowski, catcher; George Pipgras, pitcher. Front row: Julian Wera, infield; Mike Gazzella, infield; Pat Collins, catcher; Eddie Bennett, bat boy; Bernard Bengough, catcher; Ray Morehart, second base; Myles Thomas, pitcher; Cedric Durst, outfield.

Great Teams of Baseball

The New York Yankees of 1927

By Henry P. Edwards

American League Service Manager

It is possible that someone will ask why I pick the Yankees of '27 as one of the best three teams in the history of the American League. So, why waste any time in answering the doubtful fans?

The Yankees of 1927 were powerful at the bat, compiling the best batting average ever made by a pennant winning team, .307. They finished 19 games out in front. They had four pitchers, who, while winning 78 games, did not allow more than three earned runs to a contest. And, that was the year that Babe Ruth set the world record of 60 home runs.

It was not a team that compared with the 1939 Yankees in defense but, nevertheless, its defense was brilliant. While it ranked fourth in fielding, it had players who could turn apparent base hits into outs or double plays at the right time.

Power and Pitching

Power and pitching, however, were the two main reasons why the Yankees of 1927 rate as one of the best three teams in the American League's history. Ruth made 60 home runs, Gehrig 47, Tony Lazzeri 18. Gehrig batted .375, drove in 175 runs and led the circuit with 52 doubles and 447 total bases. Babe Ruth drove in 164 runs and had 417 total bases. Earle Combs was third in the league with 331 total bases and led all batters with 231 hits, Gehrig being second with 218.

The Yanks of '27 never were out of first place during the entire campaign, although they were tied for the lead eight days. They were alone on top after May 1. They also were the first club in the league's history to finish the season with a percentage of more than .700, their mark being .714 as they won 110 games and lost only 44. They finished 123 points higher than the Athletics, the runners-up. They set a record up to that time by collecting 158 home runs and 2,615 total bases. They scored 975 runs as compared with 845 for Detroit. They won every series with the other clubs in the league, Cleveland being the only team to hold the Yankees to 12 victories.

Manager Huggins

Nor should it be forgotten that one of the great reasons why the Yankees did so well is that the late Miller Huggins was manager and he manipulated his players most capably, especially, when it is remembered the Yankees had their share of misfortune. When the season started, Huggins, who had led the New Yorkers to a pennant in 1926 only to lose the World Series in seven games, was rather apprehensive about his defense. He figured Third baseman Dugan was slipping and Shortstop Koenig was rather erratic. Koenig continued to make errors but he fielded better than in '26 while Dugan was brilliant in the field.

Nevertheless, the Yankees began their campaign by winning nine out of 14 in April, and 19 out of 28 in May. Then they started to go. They took 21 out of 27 in June, 24 out of 31 in July, slipped a little in August when they took only 16 out of 26 and then raced to the wire by winning 20 out of 27 in September.

Barrow a Factor

Ed Barrow, now President of the New York Yankees, also was a big factor in the Yankees' great success in '27. Mr. Barrow, one day, the previous September, was reading minor league averages. He noticed that a pitcher by the name of Wilcy Moore was winning a flock of games down in the South Atlantic League. He consulted two of the New York scouts in regard to this pitcher and was told that Moore had been released by several minor league clubs, had met with an accident to his pitching hand and was too old for the major leagues.

"I'll take a shot at him, just the same," replied Barrow.

The following spring, when the Yankees trained at St. Petersburg, Wilcy Moore, slow, shambling good natured farmer, was a member of the Yankees. Before the year was over, he proved that Mr. Barrow never made a wiser move than when he disregarded his scouts' opinions and bought this same Moore as the latter proved to be the best relief pitcher in the history of the league—for one season, at least, and that was in 1927.

Used Sinker Ball

The Oklahoma farmer was in the bull pen nearly every day that season. He took part in 50 games, starting six and finishing all six. Of the other 44 games in which he took part, he finished 30, being taken out, now and then, for a pinch hitter, because as a batsman Wilcy was a joke. The Yankees finished 19 games in front that year. Wilcy Moore won 19 and lost seven in addition to saving probably a dozen or more for his colleagues. He was the owner of a great "sinker" ball and how it did baffle the opposing batsmen that year. Even now, 12 years later, I would say that Wilcy Moore, the Oklahoma farmer, was just about as big a Yankee hero that year as Babe Ruth or Lou Gehrig.

The Yankee pitching staff, that year, was composed of Waite Hoyt, Urban Shocker, Herbert Pennock, Walter Ruether, George Pipgras, Myles Thomas and Bob Shawkey, in addition to Wilcy Moore. Hoyt won 22 and lost 7. Shocker took 18 and dropped 6, his health failing late in the season and preventing his taking part in the World Series. Pennock won 19, lost 8, Ruether won 13 out of 19 and Pipgras 10 out of 13. Thomas and Shawkey won nine between them, losing seven.

Gehrig Every Day

The New York outfield consisted of Bob Meusel in left, Earle Combs in center and Babe Ruth in right with Pen Paschal and Cedric Durst as extras. Combs and Ruth missed scarcely a game but Paschal relieved Combs occasionally when a game was cinched. Durst, however, subbed for Meusel about a fifth of the season. Gehrig, of course, went through the season without missing a game. Tony Lazzeri, also, was in there about every day, either at second base or at shortfield. When Tony went to short, Ray Morehart, a .256 batsman, played second and did it well. When Joe Dugan was hurt, Mike Gazella or Julian Wera went to third. Each was a hustling player, full of fight, Gazzella being a better batsman than Dugan was that year.

Behind the bat, the Yankees had no such catcher as Bill Dickey but it so happened that Pat Collins had his best year that season. Behind the bat in 89 games, he batted .275. John Grabowski was in 68 games and Benny Bengough in 30, Miller Huggins frequently shifting receivers in a contest.

After winning the American League pennant in a walk, the Yankees encountered Pittsburgh in the world series. They knew they could not use Shocker, who had been one of their pitching aces earlier in the year, and, to make matters worse, Herb Pennock was hit on the knee in batting practice the day before the series opened and it appeared as if he also were lost to the New Yorkers.

The series opened in Pittsburgh The Yankees won, 5 to 4, Wilcy Moore coming to Hoyt's rescue in the eighth inning. Kremer and Miljus worked for Pittsburgh. Miller Huggins had planned on using Pennock in the second game, but his mishap caused Huggins to call on Pipgras, whom he almost considered a rookie. George, however performed as calmly as a veteran and beat Aldridge, 6 to 2.

Moore Came Through

When the third game was played at the Yankee Stadium, Pennock said he was ready once more. He was. He beat Pittsburgh, 8 to 1, allowing only three hits. Then came the fourth and final game. Miller Huggins sprung the unexpected by sending Wilcy Moore to the rubber to start. Moore did not disappoint, downing the Pirates, 4 to 3, the Yankees scoring the winning run in the ninth inning on a wild pitch by Miljus.

In that series, the Yankees batted .279 to .223 for the Pirates, who had hit .305 during the National League season.

Practically the same team won the 1928 American League pennant and then went on to beat the St. Louis Cardinals four straight in the World Series. The only changes in the line-up in '28 from that of '27 was that Gene Robertson divided the labor at third base with Joe Dugan, and Leo Durocher replaced Wera as an extra infielder. Shocker passed on, while Wilcy Moore was of little use, apparently having shot his bolt in 1927. To replace those two, Miller Huggins had Henry Johnson, Al Shealy and Stanley Coveleskie. But, instead of winning by 19 games, it won from the Athletics by a margin of only two and one half games.

Stewart Leads Western Golf

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla, July 12 (AP)—Verne "Spec" Stewart of Albuquerque, N. M., unlimbered his long-range artillery and fired a two-under par 68 to lead the pack at the end of 18 holes yesterday in the 36-hole qualifying tests for the Western Amateur Golf Tournament.

Booming around the difficult Oklahoma City Country Club layout with one of the longest-driving games in amateur golf, the New Mexico champion outshot the fastest field in the tournament's 40-year history, and got a running start in the two-day competition for medalist honors.

One stroke behind Stewart came Gus Moreland of Peoria, Ill., Walter Emery of Tulsa, Okla., and J. C. Hamilton of Oklahoma City, the only other campaigners to finish in less than regulation figures.

Don Schumacher of Dallas, Tex, ended the first day's qualifying trials in even par 70. Tied with 71's were Ted Gwin, University of Oklahoma freshman from Tulsa; Don Kennedy, a member of Stanford University's national championship team; Art Doering of Chicago, and Lester Slattery of St. Louis, Mo.

Ed Kingsley of Salt Lake City needed 72 strokes, as did Reynolds Smith, former Walker Cup player from Dallas, Jack Munger of Dallas, Fran Steidle of Hot Springs, Ark., and Bill O'Neal of Pasadena, Calif.

Three Oklahoma champions, E. J. Rogers, Francis Fleming, and Henry Robertson, all of Oklahoma City, turned in 73's to tie with Robert Brownell, Washington, D. C., Tom Cooley, Kankakee, Ill., John Barnum, Edinburgh, Texas, Alex Welsh, Rockford, Ill., Larry Moller, Quincy, Ill., and Harry Todd, Dallas.

English Cricket

LONDON, July 12 (CP Cable)—Gloucestershire went into the lead in the English county cricket championship yesterday by virtue of a 234-run victory over Essex. The Western county now sets the pace with an average of 9.14.

Middlesex took first-innings points from Yorkshire and holds the runner-up position with an average of 9.09. The Yorkists dropped into third place with 9.06.

Yorkshire 171 and 172 for five wickets; Middlesex 292 (Edrich 59, Robertson 60); at Bradford.

Gloucestershire 432 and 241 for seven, declared (Emmett 70, Nichols six for 83); Essex 300 and 139 (Scott five for 57); at Westcliff.

Worcestershire 130 and 142 (Hazell five for six); Somerset 131 and 141 (Howorth four for 27); at Kidderminster.

Surrey 186 and 360 for seven, declared (Fishlock 120, Whitfield 109); Kent 317 and 234 for three (Ames 136 not out, Valentine 54); at the oval.

Northamptonshire 146 and 157; Hampshire 169 and 135 for two wickets (Bailey 55 not out, Pothecary 54 not out); at Southampton.

Leicestershire 86 and 121; Warwickshire 111 and 100 for four wickets; at Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

Glamorgan 336 for eight, declared, and 83 for three; Sussex 262 (James Langridge 77, John Langridge 67); at Pontypridd.

Nottinghamshire 313; Derbyshire 210 (A. Pope 57); and 125 for three wickets; at Nottingham

West Indies 284 and 114 for two wickets; Lancashire 325 for four, declared (Place 164, Hopwood 91); at Manchester.

Nova Scotia Golf

HALIFAX, July 12 (CP)—Frank C. Mielke, Halifax veteran who had played only five rounds of golf this year until two days ago won the Nova Scotia amateur golf championship here yesterday. He stroked around the Ashburn course yesterday afternoon in 71, giving him a total of 291 for the 72 holes of medal play

It was Mielke's fourth title. He won in 1928, 1930 and again in 1935.

Jimmy Rimmer, Ashburn professional, played around his home course in a pair of 70's to salt away the Nova Scotia professional title with a 72-hole score of 278. He was 22 strokes up on Sam Foley of Yarmouth.

Sixteen-year-old Davie Doig of Halifax drove his way to the junior title with a 72-hole total of 318.

Two strokes behind Mielke came Dr. P. C. Jarboe of Chester, the best-known runner-up among Nova Scotia's golfers. Dr. Jarboe took second honors in the same tournament in 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Minor League Results

Results July 11

By the Associated Press

International League

Jersey City 9, Montreal 6.
Toronto 4, Newark 1.
Buffalo 11, Baltimore 7.
Rochester 4-13, Syracuse 0-14.

American Association

Minneapolis 8, Toledo 2.
St. Paul 9, Columbus 7.
Kansas City 11, Louisville 5.
Only games.

Pacific Coast League

Sacramento 8, San Francisco 0.
Hollywood 3, Seattle 1.
Portland 9, Oakland 6.
Los Angeles 6, San Diego 5.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 2, Shreveport 6.
Other games, rain.

Southern Association

Memphis 8, Atlanta 5.
Knoxville 4, New Orleans 2.
Nashville 6, Birmingham 3.
Little Rock 6, Chattanooga 6, tie.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 2-0, Albany 1-5.
Scranton 8, Binghamton 3.
Williamsport 7, Springfield 2.
Only games.

Bisley Shoot

BISLEY CAMP, England, July 12 (CP Cable)—Excellent marksmanship placed Canadians in tie-shoots for two major events of the National Rifle Association's Imperial meeting yesterday.

Corporal H. D. Whitehead of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, tied two United Kingdom marksmen for top score in the first stage of the St. George's Challenge Vase. The three made scores of 74 out of a possible 75 at 300 yards.

Capt. A. C. Lucas, also of the Queen's Own, Toronto, tied with four British sharpshooters in the Duke of Cambridge match at the long 900-yard range, the five turning in scores of 49 out of a possible 50.

With stiff competition producing an orgy of tie-shoots only one clean-cut winner emerged from today's heavy program of five major service rifle events. He was Private Garnett of the Hull Rifle Club, England, who won the Duke of Gloucester's gold badge and cash prize of $250 with an aggregate of 84 out of a possible 85 points at 300 and 600 yards.

Capt. S. E. Johnson of England won the Alexandra Challenge Cup by firing a possible, 50 points, at the 600 yard range. Placings in the fifth event of the day, the Wimbledon Service Rifle Cup at 600 yards, were not determined last night. Statisticians at Bisley are having a gruelling time because of the withdrawal of the regular army who have undertaken the marking and scoring chores in previous years.

Threatens Marathoners

The current world champion distance skier, Jussi Kurikkala, has taken to his heels with the coming of spring and the melting of snow. Not satisfied with winning more major international ski races last winter than anybody else, he has begun a grueling routine of road work for the purpose of conditioning himself for participation in the Helsingfors Olympic marathon. Last fall Kurikkala amazed experts who had contended that skiing and running cannot fit well into one man's repertory by making an eminently successful debut as a runner in the famous annual Kaivopuisto marathon race of Helsingfors. With the sensational determination characteristic of his skiing, he is adopting a rugged training schedule. He is now running about 20 miles daily as a warm-up for the Olympic campaign.

Pentathlon Horses

Col. Talvitie, Veterinary Surgeon-in-Chief of the Finnish Army, and Mr. Bäckman, the Secretary of the Olympic Games Riding Section, have recently paid a visit to England and France. While on this trip they purchased for Finland's account 99 horses, to be put at the disposal of the competitors in the equestrian event of the Modern Pentathlon. The animals were shipped from England in April by specially chartered steamer and arrived safely in Finland at the beginning of May.

W. C. Tuttle, president of the Pacific Coast League, is a former newspaperman.

Denny Shute Wins Twice In P. G. A. Championship

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Denny Shute, helped by 51 fellow-pros to a victory over the Executive Committee that got him into the tournament, went out single-handed yesterday to eliminate two members of the Tournament Committee of the Professional Golfers Association and lead the way into the third round of the National P. G. A. championship.

Qualified for match play only through the unprecedented action of President George Jacobus, Shute first defeated Ted Luther of Pittsburgh, 1 up, and followed that up with a 3 and 1 victory over Leo Diegel of Philmont, Pa. The two-time former champion had been one of the men most instrumental in getting Denny into the field.

Met Kocsis

His opponent today was Emerick Kocsis, the Orion (Mich.) long hitter who shared medalist honors with three others in the 36-hole qualifying round. Kocsis was one of the non-signers of the Shute petition, and agreed to play Denny only after he had had a talk with Walter Hagen. "The Haig" persuaded him that, since Shute had come this far without player protest, it would be silly to take a solo stand now.

Hagen was only one of the many stars who found yesterday's task too much for them, losing to Tony Manero, 1936 open champion, by 1 up in the morning round, the same stage which saw Gene Sarazen, Jug McSpaden, Jimmy Thomson, Harry Cooper, Sam Parks, and Willie Goggin wind up on the outside looking in.

In the afternoon's matches, as Defending Champion Paul Runyan came through again, Ralph Guldahl, open champion in 1937 and 1938 bowed to Clarence Doser of Ardmore, Pa., 2 up. Ray Mangrum, of Oakmont, Pa, who toured the course in 66 Monday, ran into a 3-and-2 defeat at the hands of Horton Smith.

Manero went ony one step beyond his defeat of Hagen, for he was put out by Johnny Revolta, 1935 P. G. A. winner, 3 and 2, and Ky Laffoon, who tied with Kocsis, Ben Hogan and Dutch Harrison for the medal, bowed to Tom O'Connor to the tune of 2 up.

Nelson Advances

The other current national champion, open titleholder Byron Nelson, is down at the bottom half of the draw. Byron, after getting through his morning round without undue difficulty, ran into a tough customer in young William Francis of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and finally won out 3 and 1 after Francis strayed into trouble on the last three holes.

Today's feature matches should be those between Runyan and Hogan, Billy Burke and Dick Metz, who was 7 under par for 30 holes; Henry Picard and Al Watrous, Shute and Kocsis, and Nelson and Revolta.

Franchise Given To Indianapolis In Int-Am Loop

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Indianapolis was granted a franchise in the International-American Hockey League last night, and Eddie Shore, the Boston Bruins' defense star, announced he had bought the Springfield, Mass., franchise and would manage the club himself.

The admission of Indianapolis gives the circuit nine members for the 1939-40 season. The franchise was granted by the league's Board of Governors to James Norris, owner of the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, Arthur Wirtz of Detroit, and a group of Indianapolis men.

Norris said the nucleus of the new team will be composed of players from the Pittsburgh Hornets, in which he had a financial interest last year and operated as a "farm" club for the Red Wings. Herb Lewis is likely to be playing-manager.

New Hornet Team

In anticipation of getting the Indianapolis franchise, Norris sold his share of the Pittsburgh club to Frank Harris, Pittsburgh rink owner, who will assemble a new team to carry the Hornets' colors.

Earlier Shore announced his purchase of the Springfield Club, which was in financial difficulties last season, and said he had made an arrangement with Boston by which he would be subject to recall after Dec. 15 to play in home games. He will not play for Springfield.

In addition to Springfield and Indianapolis, members of the International-American League are New Haven, Philadelphia, and Providence, which formed the Eastern Division last season, and Hershey, Pa., Syracuse, N. Y., Pittsburgh, and Cleveland in the Western Division. Buffalo, N. Y., holds an inactive franchise.

Baseball Business

DENVER (AP)—A sporting goods company says it has filled orders for uniforms for 86 more semi-pro baseball teams in Colorado this season than it did last year.

Goose Goslin is player-manager of the Trenton Senators

June 15 is the annual trade deadline for major league outfits.

Pacific Coast Conference More Strongly Solidified

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE — As the activities of the annual Pacific Coast Conference meeting held late in June pass in retrospect, one major development stands out—the Conference is more strongly solidified than ever.

Before the meeting there were rumors that the Southern members, California, Stanford, Southern California, and U. C. L. A., were dissatisfied with the present "round-robin" schedule, which required them to meet all the four Northern schools every year. It was the custom for these Northern schools, except Washington, to travel into the more thickly populated Southern strongholds for most of the games, with the California schools rarely traveling North.

Washington has always maintained a home-and-home schedule with all its California opponents, but the long road trips seemed to work hardships on Washington State, Oregon and Oregon State. Also it was getting to be quite a task for the California athletic publicity directors to draw the crowds through the turnstiles in their yearly games with these three schools.

Opposite Turn

Some had thought the dissatisfaction would result in abolishing the round-robin schedule, but as it happened, events took the opposite turn. A ruling was adopted that the California schools must travel to their Northern opponent's gridiron at least once every three years, and will possibly go North every other year.

A word of commendation is due the Southern schools for relinquishing their home games, and keeping the Conference intact. If the schools were merely "commercially minded" as is charged by critics, they would never have agreed to such a ruling. For intersectional games and contests with St. Marys and Santa Clara, would undoubtedly prove more lucrative than games with Oregon, Oregon State and Washington State. But it is hoped that regular scheduling of games in the North will attract bigger crowds at Pullman, Corvallis, Eugene, and Portland where many of the Oregon school's games are played.

No Action

As expected, no action was taken on the Atherton report, that all-inclusive survey on financial aid and recruiting of athletes. The report showed many things that need correcting, but it will take time for the comprehensive survey to be digested, and suitable new rules made with enforcement provisions.

Much other business took place at the meeting in Timberline Lodge, the beautiful resort on Mount Hood, Oregon. One of the business matters that received favorable comment from the sports fans, was the waiving of a technicality so that Lee Orr, Washington State track star, could have another year of competition. Orr, the Cougar captain, and two-year letterman, and Canadian Olympic Games sprinter of 1936, competed in only one meet this year, that an exhibition race at a relay carnival.

Vote Trading Apparent

Technically this would mean a year of competition for Orr, and as it was his third, would make him ineligible for further racing. Inasmuch as he was such an outstanding man and was coming back for another year of school, the Conference will allow him to compete next year. Some vote trading was apparent in this transaction, however, as technicalities concerning Hampton Pool, Stanford football player, and Ray Cook, Washington baseball player, were also ironed out so that both may play next season.

The Conference was further strengthened by consolidating the finances of managers, coaches and faculty with Ray L. Eckmann of Washington as joint treasurer, and Charles G. May of Washington as comptroller.

Included in other business transactions were: setting opening date for 1939 fall football practice as Sept. 14; awarding 1940 Conference track and field meet to Los Angeles on May 25, 1940; and allowing athletes who play in the East-West Shrine benefit football game to remain eligible for other sports during the remainder of the school year

Bob Cahn

Two Pros Forget New Stymie Rule

By the Associated Press

New York, July 12

They may be the nation's best golf professionals, but the competitors in the National P. G. A. championship at the Pomonok Country Club aren't very well up on the rules of the game they play.

Jimmy Thomson and Mortie Dutra, beaten in yesterday morning's first round, lost a hole apiece to Herman Barron and Paul Runyan, respectively, because they forgot that, under the new stymie rule, an opponent's ball lying within six inches of the cup can be lifted. Both tried to negotiate the stymie, and both failed.

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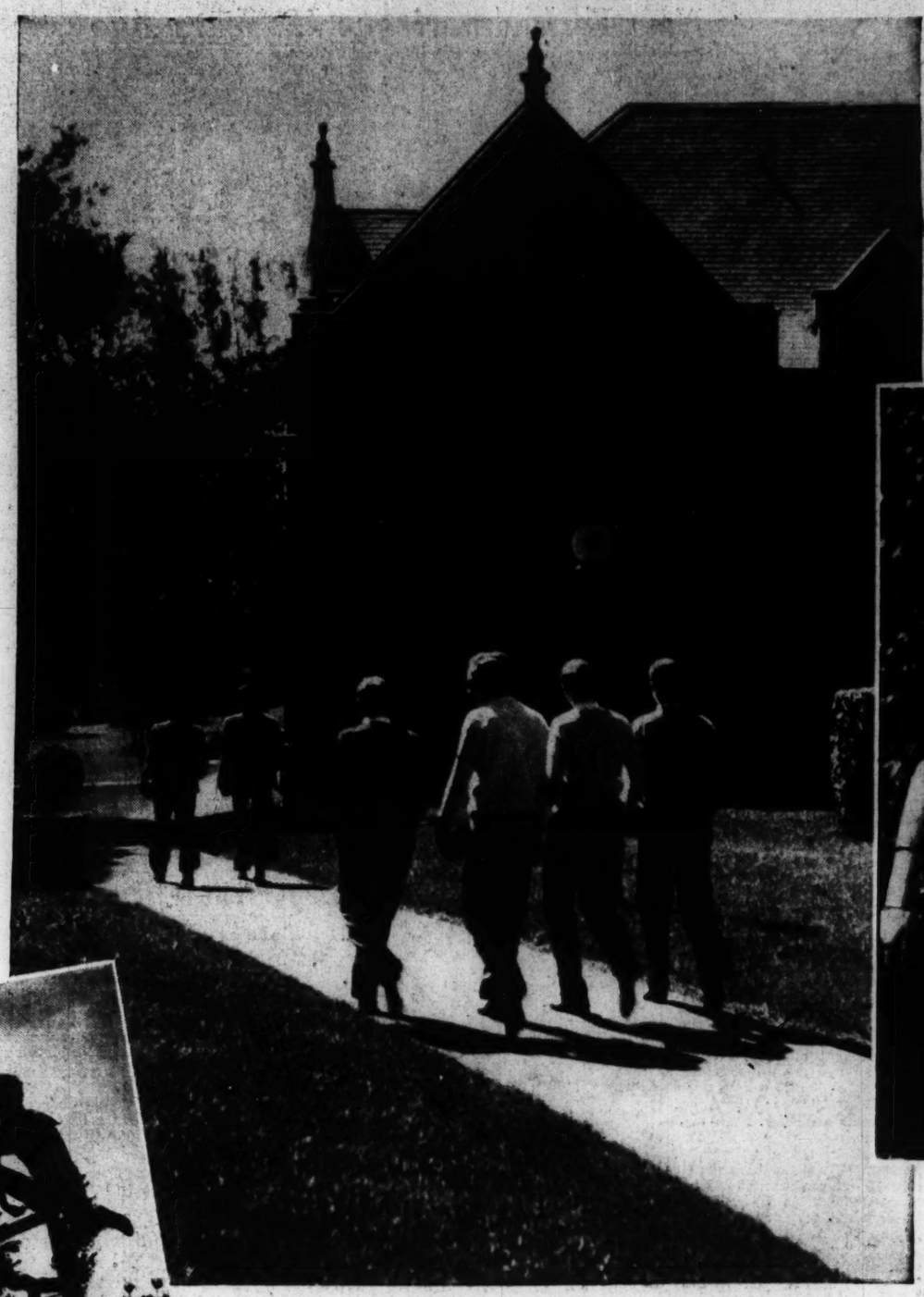

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	424,850
1939 volume to date	111,610,365
1938 volume to date	130,192,688

Leading Stocks Up Fractions To Around 3 Points

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The stock market put on its best climbing performance in some time today and numerous shares rose 1 to 3 points in brisk trading.

Top prices for July on the average prevailed near the final hour. All important groups participated in the advance as buying in a few prominent issues attracted a bigger demand for other shares.

Dealings set a pace of about 900,000 shares for the full day, more than double that of the previous session.

Relative to the extremely small dealings of recent sessions, transactions increased appreciably.

A block of 1,100 shares of American Telephone appeared on the tape at 164⅞, up nearly a point. This seemed to stimulate buying in other prominent issues.

Up 1 to more than 2 at one time were Western Union, Westinghouse, du Pont, Union Carbide, Johns Manville, International Harvester, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Brooklyn Union Gas and Industrial Rayon.

In the curb, gainers included Lockheed, Creole Petroleum, Lake Shore, Electric Bond & Share and Niagara.

Bond Prices Rise

Buyers got behind the bond market again today and pushed pacesetters forward fractions to more than a point.

Utility issues took over leadership but other groups, notably rails, also moved ahead. U. S. Government loans, however, drifted off the main track with losses ranging to 6-32d point in the majority at the start of the final hour.

Among favorites responding to vigorous bidding were Portland General Electric 4½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Western Union 5s of '60, Great Northern 4s of '46 "G," Montana Power 3¾s and Brooklyn Union Gas 5s.

Foreign dollar loans coasted along idly with a little pressure developing against some Japanese loans.

Oil Stocks in May 143 Days' Supply, Same as in April

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Bureau of Mines placed the May total of all oils at 558,984,000 barrels, or 143 days' supply.

This compared with 558,739,000 in April this year and 590,469,000 in May, 1938.

Finished gasoline stocks decreased by 3,300,000 barrels in May, the bureau reported, and the daily average production of crude oil in May rose to 3,566,000 barrels, a gain of 49,000 barrels over April.

"The major part of this increase," it added, "occurred in Illinois where production reached a record figure of 221,000 barrels daily, a gain of 40,000 barrels. Average daily production increased 9,000 barrels in Oklahoma and 6,000 barrels in Wyoming, while Texas showed a decrease of 22,000 barrels daily."

The indicated domestic demand for motor fuel, the bureau said, was 49,547,000 barrels or 10 per cent more than the demand a year ago.

"Exports of motor fuel were 4 per cent below last year. The larger demand for motor fuel in May only partially offset the unexpectedly low demand in April. Domestic demand for the first five months in 1939 has been 6 per cent greater than last year."

Gold Imports Off Sharply in June

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said June imports of gold declined to $240,449,975.

The amount, although large, was only half the size of the May figure, and only a third the amount of the peak spring import month during the last Czecho-Slovakian crisis.

June imports included $55,080,870 from the Netherlands; $5,643,576 from Switzerland; $128,195,620 from England; $17,209,853 from Canada; $3,280,096 from Mexico; $2,106,575 from Colombia; $14,093,115 from Japan; $3,843,416 from the Philippine Islands, and $5,677,262 from Australia.

June silver imports totaled $14,769,900, slightly more than the May figure but in line with other recent months.

June silver imports included $5,318,682 from Hong Kong; $3,038,383 from England; $1,200,808 from Canada, and $3,701,861 from Mexico.

Wheat Prices Weak In Late Trading

CHICAGO, July 12 (AP)—Wheat prices, influenced by a sharp selloff in the corn market, weakened in late trade today and September and December contracts fell to new season laws.

Wheat for September delivery declined to 65¾ cents, down 1¼ from the previous close. December contracts fell to 67, down 1½, and July to 64⅞, down 1¼. Prices recovered partially in closing minutes.

All corn contracts fell to new season laws. December corn, representing the new crop, dropped 2¼ cents below the previous close to 45⅞. July also was down 2 cents and September 1¾ cents at the extreme.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	1	60½	60½	60½	+¼
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	2	34⅛	34	34⅛	+1⅛
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	Jul 1
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 11
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	1	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—⅜
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	3	¾	¾	¾	Jul 3
10	6⅜	AlaskaJun(.60g)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	3	¾	¾	⅝	Jul 10
12¾	5	Alleg pf xw	1	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Jul 11
14⅞	6	Alleg pf $30 ww	14	8¼	7¼	8¼	+1¼
13⅝	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6	6	6	+⅛
19	8	Alleg pr pf	3	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	17	16½	16	16⅝	+⅝
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+¾
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	165	165	165	+¾
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+3
13⅝	9½	Allied Mills (¾g)	2	12	11⅞	12	Jun26
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	27	9	8⅝	9	+⅜
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	2	68	68	68	Jul 7
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	21	34¾	33⅛	34½	+1
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	17	16¼	17	+¾
2⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 11
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	+¼
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
32	16¾	Am Airlines	16	30¾	29⅞	30¾	+1¼
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	6	12½	12	12½	+⅞
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	4	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	6	39½	39½	39½	+1½
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	16	95¾	95	95½	+¾
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	3	21¾	20⅝	21¾	+1¼
55	32	Am Car pf	2	35½	35½	35½	+1½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	4	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+½
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	100¼	100¼	100¼	+⅜
126⅛	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	Jun21
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	5¾	5⅜	5¾	—⅞
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	—⅜
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jul 11
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	3	3	3	+⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	3	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
17⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	16¼	14½	16¼	+1¾
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	31	19⅜	17⅞	19⅜	+1⅞
8¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+⅞
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 10
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+¼
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun30
51⅝	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	2	51⅜	51	51⅜	+⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	1	20½	20½	20½	Jul 10
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	1	5	5	5	+¼
30⅝	14⅜	Am Locomotive	12	18	17	17⅞	+⅞
79½	43	Am Locomot pf	1	47	47	47	+1¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	1	13½	13¼	13⅜	+⅝
4½	2½	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	3	30½	30	30½	+¼
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun29
7	3⅜	Am Power & L	2	4½	4¼	4½	+¼
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	40½	39¼	40½	+2½
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	35¼	33⅜	35¼	+1¾
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	6	12⅛	11⅞	12	+¼
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	63	13¾	13¼	13¾	+½
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	58	58	58	
15⅜	11⅛	Am Saf R (1.20)	2	12	11¾	12	Jul 11
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	5	12½	12	12½	+½
53⅝	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	23	43½	41⅝	43½	+2½
140	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	133⅛	133⅛	133⅛	Jul 7
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	Jul 11
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	12	24¾	23⅝	24¾	+1¼
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	5	12⅛	11¾	12⅛	
14½	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	—¼
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	1	16½	16½	16½	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun29
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	35	165¾	164½	165¾	+1¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	82½	82½	82½	+⅜
89⅜	75½	Am Tob B (5)	13	85	84¾	84⅞	+⅞
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	152	151½	151½	Jul 7
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+¼
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	43	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+⅝
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	84	84	84	+1
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 11
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	32	32	32	—⅞
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅜
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	Jun20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	129	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+½
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	2	40	39	40	+2⅞
24⅞	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	3	23¼	23	23¼	+⅜
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 11
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	7	26⅜	26	26⅜	Jun 9
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	+½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	3	4	4	4	Jul 6
52	33⅜	Armour Ill pr pf	1	36½	36½	36½	+⅛
63	50	Armour Ill pf	0	50	50	50	+1
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	5	37½	36	37½	M'r 31
13	9⅛	Arnold C (¼g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+1½
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	8	7⅜	8	
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	59	59	59	Jun23
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36	36	36	Jul 10
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	49	28	26½	28	+1¼
71	51⅞	AT&SF pf (3½g)	2	56	55⅝	56	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	10	17⅜	17	17⅜	+⅝
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun30
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	11	11	11	Jul 8
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jul 7
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	45	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	45⅞	46	Jul 11
66¾	50⅝	Atlas Pow (1g)	1	52	52	52	Jul 8
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+⅛
4⅝	1½	Auburn Auto	1	1½	1½	1½	
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Jul 11
8⅞	3¾	Aviation Corp	123	4¼	4	4¼	+¼
		B					
17⅞	9¼	Bald Loco ct	35	11½	11	11½	+½
8¾	4⅜	Balt & Ohio	10	4¾	4½	4¾	+¼
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	21	21	21	—½
21½	10⅛	Barber Asphalt	5	12½	12¼	12½	+¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	+¾
19½	12⅜	Barnsdale Oil(1)	18	14¼	13¾	14¼	+⅜
23⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	31	23⅞	23⅜	23⅜	+⅜
25	17	Beat Cream (1a)	3	25	25	25	
102½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 5
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	123	123	123	Jun28
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	55	24	22½	24	+1½
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	4	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+¼
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	54	54	54	
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60)	4	46	45½	45½	
80	50¼	Beth Steel	97	56	53⅛	56	—1¼
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17	17	17	+2⅝
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	107	106¼	107	Jul 11
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+1⅜
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	5	17¼	17	17¼	Jul 11
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	8	10	9½	10	+⅛
34¾	17⅜	Boeing Airplane	38	22⅜	21	22⅜	+⅝
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	7	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+1⅜
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	Jul 11
21⅞	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	9	20⅞	20⅜	20¾	+¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	23	23⅛	22½	23	—⅛
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	+⅜
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	Jun20
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jul 11
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	94	10⅝	10	10½	+¼
31⅞	16⅛	Briggs Mfg (½g)	42	21⅛	19⅞	21¼	+½
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	2	38½	38½	38½	+1½
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	50	49½	50	Jul 1
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+1
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 10
13⅞	7⅝	Bkly-Man Tr	1	12	11⅜	11⅞	Jul 7
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	1	40	39⅞	40	+¼
24⅝	13⅝	Bkly Un G(¼g)	52	25	23⅝	24⅝	+¾
38	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	+1
15¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	12	15¼	14⅞	15¼	Jul 10
13⅝	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	8	7⅞	8	+¾
8	4	Budd Mfg	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+¼
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+¼
30	16	Bullard Co	1	18¾	18	18¾	+¼
34⅛	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	3	27¼	26¾	27¼	+1¼
15⅝	11½	Burling Mills (1)	30	15¼	14¾	15	+1
18¾	11	Burr Add (.20g)	19	13	12⅞	13	
2⅝	1	Bush Terminal	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 11
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅜
4⅛	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+⅝
13⅛	7	Byers (AM) Co	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun30
		C					
20⅝	13¼	Calif Packing	2	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+⅝
53	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	53	53	53	Jul 7
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅞	5	Calumet & Hec	15	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	8	10⅜	10	10⅜	+½
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	42	18⅛	17½	18	+⅝
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
34½	29¾	Cannon Mills (1)	2	32½	32	32½	+⅛
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	—¼
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jul 11
3⅞	2⅜	Car & Gen (.10g)	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
94½	66	Case (JI) Co(5e)	1	74	74	74	+1
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	6	42¾	42	42¾	+¾
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Jul 8
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	128	24¼	22⅞	24¼	+1⅜
19⅝	10	Celotex Corp	8	11⅜	11	11⅜	+¾
22½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	+¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	8	3	2⅞	3	
9½	3¾	Cent R R N J	1	4	4	4	Jul 10
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 6
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 5
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	17	39½	38½	38½	+½
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	9	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+½
30	17½	Champ Pap & F	2	19⅞	19	19⅞	+1⅛
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅜
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	25	34	33⅛	34	Jun30
95½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	94	94	94	Jul 11
25⅛	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	10	21¼	20½	21¼	+¾

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	1⅞	2	Jul 6
1	⅜	Chi & N West	1	¼	¼	¼	
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	Jun28
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	8	¼	¼	¼	Jul 10
3⅞	1⅝	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 10
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	5	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅜
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun30
1⅛	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 10
20⅛	10	Chi Pneu Tool	9	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅞
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	32½	32½	32½	Jul 11
48⅛	44½	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Jul 10
¾	⅜	Chi, Rock Is & P	9	¼	¼	¼	Jul 7
1⅛	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun29
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	Jun27
14⅝	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	11	11	11	Jul 1
13⅛	7	Childs Co	3	8½	8¼	8½	+⅜
85¼	53⅝	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	287	74½	70⅞	74½	+3⅛
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	10	14⅛	14	14	—¼
4⅛	2¼	City Stores	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Jul 11
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	4	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+¾
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	1	24	24	24	+½
60⅛	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	11	39¾	39	39⅝	+⅝
31¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(½g)	6	31⅞	30⅞	31⅞	+1
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	3	125½	125½	125½	+¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	17	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅛
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Jul 10
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	9	26⅜	25	26⅜	+1⅛
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	14½	13¼	14½	+1⅛
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	25	20⅞	20¼	20¾	+½
20⅝	14	Col Br B (.60g)	12	20¾	20⅝	20¾	+¾
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	31	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85½	85	85½	+1⅛
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	5	9	9	9	
30½	23⅝	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	26	26	26	
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	3	92	91	92	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	21	44½	44	44½	+4½
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	108½	108½	108½	+½
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	50⅜	50¼	50½	Jul 10
110½	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	2	110	110	110	
13⅝	9	Coml Solvents	9	10	9½	10	+½
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	339	1⅝	1½	1½	
67	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	24	68¼	67	68	+1
30⅛	25⅝	Com Ed (1.20g)	88	30⅛	30	30⅛	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6	5½	5½	Jun29
30⅝	19	Con Nairn (½g)	3	23¾	23¼	23¼	+¼
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun30
25½	17	Consol Aircraft	3	19⅞	19½	19¾	+¾
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	6½	6½	6½	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	54	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+½
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	4	107	106¾	107	+¼
2⅛	1⅛	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(½k)	2	10⅛	10	10⅛	+⅛
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	24	8	7¾	8	+⅛
3¼	1½	Con R R Cuba pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 10
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	1	2	2	2	Jul 8
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	9½	9½	9½	Jul 7
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	8	100	98⅞	100	+½
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	9	10¼	9½	10¼	+¾
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	17	15⅝	14⅞	15½	+1
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	—⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¾	94½	94¾	Jul 11
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	5	38¼	37¾	37¾	+½
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	112	112	112	Jul 10
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6½	6½	6½	+⅜
36⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	35⅞	35½	35⅝	+⅜
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	13	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
31½	20⅛	Cont Oil D (¼g)	22	21¾	21¼	21½	+¼
29⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (½g)	1	20½	20	20½	+½
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	19	61	60	60⅛	+¼
176⅜	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	176	176	176	
3⅞	3½	Coty Inc (new)	12	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
2	1⅜	Coty Internat	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
38	19½	Crane Co	14	22	20¾	21¾	+1¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jul 7
31⅜	26⅜	Cream of Wh (2)	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+⅛
13	7½	Crosley Corp	3	11	10½	11	+¾
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	11	23½	22⅝	23½	+1¼
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	M'y23
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	31	31	31	Jul 10
14⅝	9	Crown Zel (¾g)	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+⅜
47¾	24½	Crucible Steel	8	29⅜	28⅛	29⅜	+1½
96	62	Crucible Steel pf	2	66	63	66	+2
5	3	Cuban-Am Sug	2	3½	3½	3½	
16	10⅜	Cudahy Pack	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 7
6⅛	3⅞	Curtis Publish	23	5½	5¼	5⅜	+⅛
48	38	Curtis P pf (¾k)	6	47	46⅛	47	Jul 7
7½	4½	Curtiss-Wright	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
28⅛	19¼	CurtissWA (½g)	11	25	24⅜	25	+½
24½	13⅞	Cutler-Hammer	4	16½	15½	16½	+1
		D					
7	4⅝	Davega St (.15g)	2	5	5	5	Jun29
17½	16	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	17	17	17	+½
8⅞	4⅝	Davison Chem	1	5	5	5	Jul 7
24	15¾	Deere & Co	7	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+⅜
27½	23	Deere pf (1.40)	2	27⅜	27	27	—½
16⅝	11¼	Deisel WG (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jul 10
25¼	12½	Del & Hudson	18	16⅝	16	16¼	+⅜
8¼	4	Del Lack & West	12	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+½
1½	⅝	Den&Rio GW pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
123½	103	Detroit Ed (5g)	1	119	119	119	+1
34⅛	28	Dia Match (1½)	1	33	33	33	
44	39	Diam M pf (1½)	3	43½	43½	43½	Jul 5
9⅝	5¼	Diam T Motor	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 10
20½	15½	Dist C-Seag (1g)	2	18	17⅞	18	+⅜
87	79¾	Dist-C pf ww (5)	1	83½	83½	83½	Jul 11
12⅛	9⅞	Dix-Vortex(¾g)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
22¼	13⅞	Doehler Die Cast	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
33⅞	30⅛	Dome Mines (2)	22	32½	32¼	32⅜	—⅛
78⅝	56	Douglas Aircraft	30	69⅜	68¼	69⅜	+1⅛
135	101½	Dow Chem (3)	2	120	120	120	+2
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	8	7½	7	7½	+¾
19¼	9	Dunhill Int	2	9½	9½	9½	+½
14	10	Duplan Silk (1)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jul 8
156⅜	125¼	du Pont (2½g)	43	151	150	151	+1⅞
142	136⅝	du Pont deb (6)	1	140	139	140	Jul 10
123⅛	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	1	120	120	120	Jul 7
		E					
18⅛	12¼	East Air Lines	4	16¾	16	16⅝	+⅝
8	3⅝	East Roll Mill	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅜
186⅛	138¼	East Kodak (6)	8	164¼	162⅞	164¼	+½
27⅛	15¼	Eaton Mfg (1g)	27	24⅜	23¼	24⅜	+1¼
19½	15	Ed Bros Strs (1)	2	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	+⅞
5⅝	1½	Eitington Schild	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
3⅛	2	El Mus In (.09e)	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
38½	22¼	El Auto L (1¼g)	66	32⅝	30⅝	32⅝	+1⅞
15⅞	8½	Elec Boat (.30g)	9	10¾	10½	10¾	+¼
12⅝	6¼	El Power & Lt	10	7⅞	7	7¾	+⅝
38	18¾	El P & Lt $6 pf	5	22¾	21⅜	22¾	+1⅛
41½	20½	El Pow & Lt pf	23	26¾	24⅝	26½	+1½
30⅝	23½	El Stor Bat (2)	5	28	27	28	+1½
1¾	⅝	Elk Horn Coal	2	¾	¾	¾	
36⅛	28	El Paso NG (2)	7	35½	34¾	35⅜	+⅝
43⅜	38	Endi-John(2¼g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	—⅛
11⅞	7	Eng Pub Service	74	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+½
80⅛	62½	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	76¾	76⅝	76¾	Jul 11
87	65⅜	EngPS5½pf(5½)	1	85	85	85	+1⅜
92	69	Eng PS $6 pf (6)	1	89	89	89	Jul 7
1⅜	¾	Equit Off Bldg	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	—⅛
2⅜	1¼	Erie R R	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5½	2	Erie 1 pf	1	2½	2½	2½	
3	1⅛	Erie 2 pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jul 7
5⅜	3¾	Eureka V Clean	1	4	4	4	+⅛
13	6	Evans Products	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+½
24½	14¼	Ex-Cell-O (.40g)	3	18⅝	18	18⅜	+¾
2¼	1	Exchange Buf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 5
		F					
43⅞	24	Fairbanks Morse	8	28¾	27⅝	28¾	+1¼
29½	20	Fajardo Sug (1g)	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
16⅝	11	Fed Lt & Trac	3	15	14½	15	+½
110	84	Fed M & Smelt	1	98	98	98	Jun28
101⅜	101⅜	Fed M&S pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Apr13
6	2⅞	Fed Mot Truck	6	3⅛	3	3⅛	+¼
3⅞	1	Fed Screw Wks	2	1	1	1	Jul 11
1⅝	¾	Fed Wat Serv A	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+⅛
26⅛	18⅞	Fed D Strs (¾g)	3	24½	24½	24½	Jul 11
89⅜	83	Fed Str pf (4½)	1	89	89	89	+2
37	27¾	Fid P Fire(1.60a)	4	35¾	35½	35½	
25½	17⅛	Fire T & R (¾g)	1	21	21	21	+½
105½	99¾	First T&R pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Jul 6
49½	38⅛	First N Str (2½)	4	48⅝	47¾	48⅝	+⅝
31½	16¼	Flintkote	13	20⅜	19¼	20⅛	+1¼
36	25	Flor Stove (1g)	2	33	33	33	
21	17	Florsheim A (2)	1	22	22	22	+1
3⅛	1½	Follansbee Bros	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 3
35⅜	21	Food Mach (½g)	5	30½	30	30½	+1¾
29¾	14¼	Foster Wheeler	4	17⅝	16½	17⅝	+1⅛
3⅜	1½	Francisco Sugar	2	2½	2¼	2¼	Jul 7
30	18¼	Freeport S (½g)	6	20¾	20½	20¾	+¼
		G					
2⅝	1½	Gabriel Co A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 10
4	2	Gair (Robert)	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
13	7⅝	Gair (Rob) pf	1	8	8	8	+⅜
7⅛	3¾	Gar Wood Ind	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
18¾	13⅛	Gaylord Con (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jul 10
52	47½	Gaylord pf (2¾)	4	50	50	50	Jun27
9	5½	Gen Am Invest	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
103½	96	Gen A In pf (6)	1	100	100	100	Jul 10
60½	40	Gen A Tr (1½g)	3	49½	49	49½	+½
11	8½	Gen Bak (.30g)	1	9	9	9	Jul 11
4½	2½	Gen Bronze	2	2½	2½	2½	Jul 10
18	9	Gen Cable	12	11	10½	11	+½
35	17⅝	Gen Cable A	1	22¼	21	22¼	+3¼
75	43	Gen Cable pf	1	50	50	50	—½
25¼	19½	Gen Cigar (1g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jul 11
44⅝	31	Gen Elec (½g)	166	36¾	35½	36½	+1⅛
45¼	36⅝	Gen Foods (2)	21	45	44⅞	45	
118⅝	114	Gen Fds pf (4½)	4	116⅞	116½	116½	—1¼
1¼	⅝	Gen G & El A	2	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
91¼	72½	Gen Mills (2⅞g)	1	89	89	89	—1½
51⅝	36⅜	Gen Mot (1½g)	212	44⅞	43¼	44⅞	+1½
126⅛	122	Gen Mot pf (5)	2	125½	125½	125½	
6⅞	4¼	Gen Out Adver	7	4½	4½	4½	+¼
38	28	Gen Out A (2k)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+1⅜
10⅞	7	Gen P Ink (.20g)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	+⅜
1⅜	¾	Gen Pub Serv	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	+¼
28	14	Gen Ry Signal	1	17	16	17	+1½
1⅛	½	Gen Real & Util	13	¾	¾	¾	+⅛
20¼	15	Gen Real&U pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jul 11
41	19½	Gen Refract	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	+1⅞
17½	13⅜	Gen Tel (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	+½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15½	9¼	Gen Thea (½g)	10	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+⅜
18⅝	10⅜	Gen Time Inst	1	12	12	12	Jun29
27⅞	15⅜	Gen T&Rub(½g)	43	23¾	22½	23⅝	+1⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Gillette Saf (.50)	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
54	44	Gillette S pf (5)	1	51	51	51	Jul 11
13⅞	7⅛	Gimbel Bros	18	9⅛	8⅝	9	+½
68⅛	51	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	53	53	53	+½
24⅛	14¾	Glidden Co	8	17⅛	16⅞	17	+1⅛
47	34	Glidd cv pf (2¼)	7	40	40	40	Jun 9
3⅜	2⅛	Gobel (Adolf)	5	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	Jul 10
2⅞	1⅞	Goebel Br (.05g)	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 6
24⅝	13½	Goodrich (BF)	32	17¾	16⅞	17¾	+1
74½	53	Goodrich pf (5)	7	68	67½	68	+1½
38⅜	21⅛	Good T & R(¾g)	60	28⅛	26½	28	+1⅝
109¾	90	Good T&R pf (5)	1	100¾	100¾	100¾	Jul 7
5	2⅞	Goth Silk Hos'y	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 11
1⅝	¾	Graham-Paige	10	¾	¾	¾	Jul 11
7⅞	4⅞	Granby M (.15g)	7	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
1⅞	⅞	Grand Union	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 10
16⅞	11	Grand U pf(¾k)	1	15	15	15	+½
20	10	Granite City Stl	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	+½
31⅞	24¾	Grant(WT)(1.40)	3	33	32½	33	+1⅛
24⅛	22⅞	Grant pf (1)	8	23½	23¼	23¼	Jul 6
16¼	12⅛	Gt N 1 ct (¾g)	8	14½	14¼	14½	—¼
31¼	16⅞	Gt Nor Ry pf	125	23	21	23	+1½
28	24	Gt W Sug (2)	1	25	25	25	+⅜
34⅞	24¼	Green (1.60a)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	
21¾	14⅛	Greyhound (.80)	61	18⅜	17⅞	18⅜	+⅜
12⅛	10	Greyn'd pf (.55)	22	12⅛	12	12⅛	Jul 10
1¼	½	Guantan Sugar	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun26
5¼	3	Gulf Mob & Nor	1	4	4	4	M'y25
22	11	Gulf M&N pf	2	17	17	17	+1¾
		H					
32¼	29	Hack Wat (1½)	1	31	31	31	Jul 11
14¼	8	Hall (WF) Print	10	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+⅛
17½	15	Hamil Wat (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun29
32	17	Harb-Wal (.30g)	3	20	19¾	20	+1⅛
7⅛	4⅞	Hat CorpA(.20g)	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jul 6
4⅛	2	Hayes Body	5	3	3	3	
109	93	Hazel Atlas (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	+½
13⅛	8⅝	Hecker P (.60a)	4	12	12	12	
117	110	Helme GW (5a)	1	112	112	112	Jun26
17	10	Hercules Motor	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+1
86	63	Hercules P(.80g)	8	71	68¾	71	+2¼
64	54	Hershey Ch (3)	1	64	64	64	Jul 8
111	104	Hersh cv pf (4a)	2	112	112	112	+1
19	14⅜	Hinde & D (½g)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun23
51	31½	Holland F (1½g)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Jul 11
11⅜	7	Hollander (A)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 11
15⅛	10	Holly Sugar	1	10	10	10	
66⅛	60⅛	Homestake (4½)	4	64	63¾	63¾	—¼
36⅛	27	Houd-H A (2½)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jul 10
17⅛	8⅜	Hou-Her B (¼g)	8	11¾	11	11¾	+⅞
70½	61	Household F (4)	3	70	70	70	
110½	103	Household pf (5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	+¾
8⅜	4¾	Houston Oil	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+⅛
55⅛	40	Howe Sound (3)	4	47	45¾	45¾	—¼
1⅞	1	Hudson & Man	2	1	1	1	Jul 11
5½	3	Hud & Man pf	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun27
35⅜	25¼	Hudson B (¾g)	4	32¾	32	32¾	+¼
8⅞	4⅜	Hudson Motor	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+¼
2⅛	1	Hupp Motor	58	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
		I					
20¾	9⅝	Illinois Central	32	12½	11¼	11¾	+½
35	16¼	Ill Central pf	9	20½	20	20½	+1
8	4⅜	Indian Refine	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jul 5
29⅛	16⅞	Indust Rayon	12	26⅛	24½	26⅛	+2½
119	86	Inger Rand (2g)	2	100¾	100¼	100¾	Jul 11
94⅝	67	Inland Stl (1g)	9	72	70	72	+2
17¼	9¼	Inspirat Copper	22	11⅝	11¼	11½	+¼
5⅞	4¼	Insur ct (.10g)	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 11
9⅛	4⅛	Interb Rap Tran	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 10
28⅛	17½	Interchem Corp	6	27¼	26¾	27¼	+1¼
4⅛	2¼	Intercon Rub	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 3
15⅜	7⅜	Interlake Iron	21	9	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅛	1⅝	Int Agricultural	1	1½	1½	1½	
27⅞	16	Int Agr pr pf	1	21½	21½	21½	—⅛
195¾	155	Int Bus Ma (6a)	1	179	178¾	179	+⅛
66⅞	48	Int Harv (1.60)	13	57⅞	55¼	57¾	+1
162⅞	157½	Int Harv pf (7)	1	162	162	162	+2½
8¼	3⅝	Int Hydro-El A	27	5	4¾	4⅞	
4¾	2½	Int Mer Marine	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
8⅞	5⅜	Int Mining (.20g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
55⅛	42¾	Int Nick Can (2)	43	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞	Jul 11
138	134	Int Nick pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Jun29
14¾	6⅜	Int Pap & Pow	36	8½	7⅞	8½	+½
51¾	26⅛	Int Pap&Pow pf	32	32⅞	30¼	32⅞	+2⅛
6⅛	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 5
34	29	Int Salt (1½)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+⅛
35⅞	31¼	Int Shoe (1½)	2	33	33	33	Jul 10
31⅞	19	Int Silver	2	22	22	22	
96	84	Int Silver pf(4k)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jun28
9⅝	5⅜	Int Tel & Tel	53	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
9⅞	6	Int T & T for ct	2	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+⅜
14½	8¼	Interst Dept Str	8	10⅝	10	10½	Jul 10
10⅞	7⅜	Intertype (.20g)	2	8	8	8	+½
21	18	Island Creek (2)	3	20	20	20	—¼
		J—K					
80½	68	Jewel Tea (4a)	3	81	81	81	+1
105	65¼	Johns-Manville	13	70½	68½	70½	+1⅜
64	35	Jones & L Stl pf	1	45	45	45	Jun23
19⅛	13	Kalm S & F(⅜g)	3	17⅞	17½	17⅞	Jul 11
11½	5⅛	Kan City South	1	7	7	7	Jul 11
23	11	Kan City So pf	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+¼
12	8⅜	Kauf Dept (.38g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun30
99⅞	97	Kaufm'n pf (5)	1	98	98	98	M'y 1
16½	12⅛	Kayser (J) (1g)	2	14	14	14	Jun29
14⅜	7⅛	Kelsey-H Wh A	1	10	9⅛	10	+¼
10¼	5⅛	Kelsey-H Wh B	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+¼
44⅜	28	Kennecott (½g)	85	35	34½	35	+1⅛
13	8⅝	Key S & W(.45g)	2	11	10⅞	11	+1½
27⅞	20	Kimberly-C (1a)	1	24½	24½	24½	Jul 5
2⅜	1¾	Kinney (GR) Co	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 7
25	20	Kresge SS (1.20)	11	25	24¾	25	
5⅛	4⅛	Kresge Dept Str	2	5	5	5	Jun 7
28	24	Kress SH (1.60)	4	26½	26½	26½	—¼
27⅝	20¼	Kroger G (1.60a)	26	27¾	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
		L					
18⅛	14	Lambert (1.60a)	1	16¼	15¾	16	+¼
5¼	3½	Lane Bryant		5	5	5	+½
35½	25	Lee R & T (1¼g)	16	34⅜	33¼	34¼	+1
25	17	Lehigh PC (⅜g)	8	24¼	23⅛	24¼	+1⅞
⅝	¼	Lehigh Val Coal	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 10
3	1¼	Lehigh Val pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun30
5⅝	3⅛	Lehigh Val RR	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
27¾	20⅜	Lehman (.60g)	9	23	22¾	23	+⅛
12½	9⅜	Lehn & Fk(½g)	1	11	11	11	Jul 11
32¾	23	Lerner Strs (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	+½
56¾	36½	Lib-O-F Gl (1g)	8	46¼	45½	46¼	+1½
6⅞	4⅛	Libby, McN & L	2	5	5	5	+¼
40	34¾	Life Saver (1.60)	5	38⅛	38	38⅛	+⅛
107	97½	Lig & Myers(4a)	3	107	107	107	Jul 11
107⅞	99½	Lig & My B (4a)	15	108	107½	107½	—¼
180	171⅞	Lig & My pf (7)	1	179½	179½	179½	+3
17¾	15	Lily Tul (.60g)	2	17	16½	17	+1
40½	21	Lima Locomo	6	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+1¾
47	31½	Link Belt (¾g)	2	32	32	32	+¼
20¼	12⅜	Lion Oil (1)	1	13⅜	13	13	Jul 11
19	13½	Liquid Carb	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅝	+⅜
54½	35	Loew's Inc (2)	24	42½	41⅞	42½	+⅝
108	105	Loew's pf (6½)	1	108	108	108	Jun 7
12	6	Loft Inc	62	11½	11⅛	11½	+⅜
62	41½	Lone-Star C (3)	3	49¾	49	49¾	
4½	2¼	Long-Bell Lb A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 11
22⅛	17	Loose-Wil (¾g)	2	19	19	19	+⅝
24⅜	19½	Lorillard (1.20)	16	24	23⅝	24	+½
58	36½	Lou & Nash (1g)	7	43½	42½	43½	+1
20½	15¾	Lou G&E A(1½)	5	18	17⅞	18	+⅛
		M—N					
33	28	MacAnd & F (2)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jun27
30¾	18¾	Mack Trucks	4	20⅞	20	20⅞	+1⅛
43½	30⅛	Macy RH Co(1g)	21	31⅝	31	31⅝	+⅝
19½	13	Mad Sq G(1.10g)	1	14	14	14	Jun28
38½	25⅛	Magma C (¾g)	1	30½	30½	30½	+¼
1¾	1	Manati Sugar	1	1	1	1	Jul 7
7½	5	Mandel Br (.45g)	2	5½	5½	5½	Jul 10
13	5	Man Ry mod gtd	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+⅛
13⅜	10	Manh Shirt (.80)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jul 1
1¾	1	Maracaibo Oil	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 6
5⅜	4⅛	MarineMid(.32g)	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	—⅛
15⅛	9¾	Marshall Field	29	14⅜	13⅝	14¼	+¾
39⅜	27⅛	Martin (GL) Co	39	33⅞	33	33⅝	+⅝
5⅜	[illegible]	Martin-Parry	1	2	2	2	
57½	34½	Masonite Cp (1)	7	39½	39	39¼	+¼
36	23	Mat Alk (1½)	8	24	23½	24	+¼
52	40¾	May Dept Str (3)	2	51½	51½	51½	
6⅜	4	Maytag Co	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
36½	28½	Maytag pf (3)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Jun24
14½	10⅞	McCall Corp (1)	3	14¼	14	14¼	+¼
14⅞	9¾	McCrory Stores	34	14½	13⅝	14½	+¾
102½	88	McCrory pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun 6
22⅜	15⅝	McGraw Elec (1)	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+⅛
10¾	6½	McG-Hill (.15g)	1	7	7	7	
59¼	49¼	McIntyre P (2)	5	57	56¾	57	+½
18⅜	8¾	McKeesport Tin	7	10	9⅝	10	+⅞
10	7	McLellan (.40g)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+⅜
12	7	Mead Corp	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jul 10
58	50	M pf B ww (5½)	1	50	50	50	Jun28
61½	46	Melville S (3)	1	58	58	58	Jul 11
6⅝	3	Mengel Co	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+⅛
39¼	25	Mesta M (1¼g)	6	30	28½	30	+1
12⅝	6½	Miami Copper	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
16½	11⅛	Mid Cont P (¼g)	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
29	18⅜	Midland Stl (1g)	4	23	21¾	23	+1½
85½	55	Minn-Honey (2)	3	60¾	60	60½	+1½
6⅝	3½	Minn-Moline	6	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+¼
54	40½	Minn-Moline pf	1	41½	41½	41½	Jun29
14⅞	10⅜	Mission (¼g)	9	11¼	11	11	
2⅜	1⅛	Mo-Kan-Texas	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¾	4	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	12	4½	4¼	4⅜	+⅛
1	⅜	Mo Pacific	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	+⅛
2¼	⅞	Mo Pacific pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jul 11
17⅜	10⅜	Mohawk Carpet	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 10
111	85¾	Monsanto Ch (2)	10	97¾	97½	97¾	Jul 11
54⅜	40⅛	Mont Ward (1g)	75	52¼	51	52¼	+¾
39	33	Morrell&Co (1g)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+1
19	9½	Motor Products	6	12⅝	11½	12⅝	+⅛
16⅜	10	Motor Wh (1.60)	8	14¼	14	14⅛	+1⅛
30	16¼	Mueller Br (.40g)	1	23	23	22	+¼
7¼	4⅛	Mullins Mfg B	9	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	+½
14⅛	9⅝	Munsingwear	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	+¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64½	50	Murphy GC (3)	7	63	63	63	+1
9⅛	4⅜	Murray Corp	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+¼
51	45	Myers & B(1½g)	5	47	47	47	+1
9¼	5½	Nash-Kelvinator	16	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+¼
15⅞	9½	Nat Acme	7	11	10⅝	10¾	—⅛
14⅛	7⅝	Nat Aviat (½g)	4	10	9⅞	10	+⅜
28¼	23⅛	Nat Bisc (1.20g)	23	27¾	27	27¾	+¾
175	160	Nat Bisc pf (7)	1	174	174	174	+2
15⅞	10¼	Nat Bd & I(.40g)	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jul 3
95⅛	90⅝	Nat B pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun15
23¼	17⅞	Nat B & S (.45g)	4	19	18½	18½	Jun29
28¼	16⅛	Nat Cash Rg (1)	9	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+¾
12⅜	8⅛	Nat Cylin(.30g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 8
16⅞	12½	Nat Dairy (.40g)	25	16	15⅞	16	+⅜
8	4½	Nat Dept Strs	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+¼
6⅛	4½	Nat Dept Str pf	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 8
28½	23¼	Nat Dist (2)	7	26⅜	26	26	—⅛
18⅜	11½	Nat Enam&Stpg	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun29
16⅞	9⅛	Nat Gypsum	31	11⅜	10⅝	11¼	+¾
106	86	Nat Gyp pf (4½)	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	Jun22
27⅛	17⅞	Nat Lead (½)	5	20¾	19¾	20⅝	+⅜
172¾	165	Nat Ld pf A (7)	2	172½	171	171	+1
27¼	14¼	Nat Mal&Stl Cst	8	17⅞	17	17¾	+1
9⅝	6¾	Nat P & Lt (.60)	20	8	7⅝	8	+½
81½	52	Nat Steel (.60g)	4	57½	57	57½	+1
15⅛	6½	Nat Supply	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—¼
59⅛	33⅛	N S 5½pf(.68¾k)	4	34	33⅛	34	Jul 11
20	10	Nat Supply $2 pf	1	11	11	11	+½
4¼	2⅝	Nat Tea	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
11¼	9⅜	Natomas Co(.80)	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 7
29⅛	18⅛	Neisner Bros (1)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Jul 11
85	73⅛	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	85	85	85	Jun 6
41	32	Newberry JJ (2)	1	39	39	39	Jul 11
17⅛	8½	Newport Indust	20	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+¼
47¼	27	NY Air Brake	3	37¾	37½	37¾	+¼
22⅜	12⅜	NY Central RR	87	14½	14	14½	+½
23½	10⅛	NY Chi & St L	1	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+1⅜
38	18⅛	NY Chi&StL pf	3	23¾	22	23¾	+1¾
43½	30	NY C Omnibus	1	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+⅞
1¼	½	NY NH & H	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	NY NH & H pf	1	2½	2¼	2½	+¼
1	⅜	NY Ont & West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun29
16¼	8⅝	NY Shipbuilding	1	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+⅛
195⅛	168	Norf & West(10)	1	183½	183½	183½	+½
19⅛	12⅝	No Am Av (.40g)	20	15⅜	14⅞	15¼	+½
26⅞	18⅝	No Am Co (.60g)	62	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+¼
59½	54⅜	No Am Co pf (3)	3	57	57	57	+⅝
56⅞	53⅛	NoAm5¾pf(2⅞)	7	56	55⅞	56	—¼
14⅞	7	Northern Pacific	9	8½	7⅞	8⅜	+½
111½	102⅝	Nor St Pw pf (5)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Jul 11
5⅛	2¾	Norwalk T&R	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
		O					
10¼	6⅝	Ohio Oil (.20e)	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+⅛
30	15½	Oliver Farm Eq	4	20¼	20	20¼	+⅜
20½	12½	Omnibus Corp	4	15½	14⅞	15½	+⅝
8½	5	Oppenheim Col	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+⅛
27⅛	16½	Otis Elev (.30g)	2	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+½
15	7½	Otis Steel	13	8¾	8⅜	8¾	+⅜
54⅛	33	Otis Steel 1 pf	4	35⅛	34	35⅛	+1⅞
24⅞	16½	Ont M&M (.70g)	5	23½	22½	23½	+1
70	50	Owens-Ill (1g)	10	64	63	64	+½
		P—Q					
7⅛	3⅞	Pac Am Fish	1	4	4	4	Jul 11
12⅝	9⅜	Pac Fin C (.60g)	3	11	11	11	Jul 11
34¾	27⅛	Pac Gas & El (2)	23	31¾	30¾	31½	+½
49⅛	41	Pac Lighting (3)	4	47¼	47	47¼	+¼
14⅝	9½	Pac Mills	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅜
25⅞	17	Pac Tin Spl(½g)	5	19¼	18½	18½	Jul 8
11⅞	8⅞	Pac W Oil (½e)	1	9	9	9	
4⅞	3	Packard Motor	23	3⅛	3	3	
16⅞	10⅝	Pan-Am Airway	14	14⅛	13¾	14	+½
6⅜	5	Pan Am Petrol	2	5⅛	5	5	Jun26
1½	⅝	Panhandle P&R	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 11
60⅛	41½	Paraffine C (2)	1	46	46	46	
14⅛	6⅞	Param Pic (.15g)	22	9	8⅝	9	—⅜
107½	80	Param 1pf (6)	2	93	92	92	+⅜
13⅝	7⅜	Param 2 pf (.60)	4	10⅜	9⅞	10⅜	+½
26	17	Park & Tilford	1	17	17	17	Jun26
2⅜	1½	Park Utah C M	6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
43½	36	Parke D (1.20g)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	—⅛
19	11⅞	Parker R pf (1)	5	16½	16⅛	16½	
2⅛	1½	Parmelee Trans	3	1⅝	1½	1½	
11½	5⅜	Pathe Film	15	10	9¾	10	+½
7½	[illegible]	Patino Min	15	8⅜	8	8⅜	Jul 11
57½	48	Pen&Ford(1½g)	4	54½	54	54½	Jul 11
90⅝	74	PenneyJC(1½g)	20	91½	90¾	91½	+⅞
1¾	¾	Pen Coal&Coke	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 6
5⅛	3	Penn-Dix Cem	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+⅛
33	19	Penn-D C pf A	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	Jun28
16½	12	Penn Gl Sand ct	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 6
24⅞	13¾	Penn RR (½e)	32	17½	16⅞	17½	+⅜
38⅜	24	Peoples D (1a)	1	38¾	37¾	38¾	Jul 10
40⅞	30	Peoples G (2g)	1	36	35¾	36	+½
3⅛	2	Peoria & East	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 11
17	7⅜	Pere Marquette	4	9½	9	9½	+⅜
20⅛	17	Pet Milk (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 10
10	8⅛	Petrol Cp (.30g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	—⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Pfeiffer B (¼g)	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
44⅝	28⅛	Phelps Dod(¾g)	30	36⅜	35½	36¼	+⅜
47	36	Phila Co 6pf (3)	2	44	44	44	
86	75	Phila Co pf (6)	3	81	81	81	Jun 7
[illegible]	[illegible]	Phila Read C&I	2	⅜	¼	¼	Jul 10
103½	82⅛	Philip Mor (3a)	12	90¾	89	90½	+1½
154	126	Philip M pf (5)	1	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	+1⅛
7	2⅝	Phillips-Jones	5	4	3¼	4	+1
43¾	31⅛	Phillips Pet (2)	16	33⅝	33	33⅝	+⅜
3⅞	2⅛	Phoenix Hosiery	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅛	6⅛	Pierce Oil pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
28	23	Pillsbury (1.60)	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Jul 7
5	2½	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3	3	3	Jul 11
20⅛	12	Pittsburgh pf	1	16½	16½	16½	+1
7½	5	Pitt Coke & Iron	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun13
9¼	4⅞	Pitt Screw&Bolt	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	Jul 11
14	7⅛	Pitt Steel	2	7½	7½	7½	Jul 10
2	1	Pittston Co	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅜
22½	17¼	Plym Oil (1.40a)	1	19	19	19	Jul 11
9	6⅞	Pond Creek Poc	3	8	8	8	Jul 7
16⅜	9⅛	Poor & Co B	2	9¾	9½	9¾	+¾
2⅛	1⅛	Porto R-Am T A	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
¾	⅛	Porto R-Am T B	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun27
14⅝	6¼	Pressed Stl Car	12	8⅜	7⅞	8⅜	+¼
14½	7⅛	Pressed Stl 1 pf	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	Jun22
43½	18	Pressed Stl 2 pf	1	24	24	24	Jul 11
59⅞	50⅞	Proc & Gam(2a)	10	59⅞	59⅛	59⅛	+⅛
38⅞	31⅛	Pb Sv NJ (1.85g)	14	38⅞	38	38⅞	+⅜
141¼	129	P S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	141	140⅞	141	+1
126⅛	115	P S NJ 6% pf (6)	2	126	125⅞	125⅞	—¼
113½	103	P S NJ $5 pf (5)	3	112⅞	112¾	112⅞	Jul 11
117¼	115¼	P S El&G pf (5)	1	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛	Jul 7
39⅜	23	Pullman (½g)	22	27	25½	27	+1⅛
11¼	6⅝	Pure Oil	13	7	6¾	7	+¼
90⅛	81	Pure O 6% pf (6)	2	81	81	81	Jun30
81½	70¼	Pure O 5% pf (5)	4	71¾	71	71	
17⅞	10⅝	Purity Ba (.40g)	15	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+⅝
13	11⅝	Quak S Oil(.40g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 11
		R					
8½	5¼	Radio Corp	44	6	5¾	5¾	—⅛
67⅞	53½	Radio cv pf(3½)	2	65⅜	65	65	+1
85½	83½	Radio pf B (5)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	Jun 1
2⅞	1½	Radio-Keith-Or	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22¼	16¼	Raybest-M (½g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+½
17	6⅝	Rayonier Inc	11	8½	8	8½	
23⅛	12½	Rayonier Inc pf	2	15	15	15	+½
18⅝	10¼	Reading Co (1)	3	11¾	11¼	11¾	+1
25⅛	20¼	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	21	21	21	Jul 10
21⅛	16	Reading 2pf (2)	1	18	18	18	+1
5⅛	3	Real Silk Hos'y	1	3	3	3	Jun30
9¾	6½	Reliable Stores	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
11⅞	9	Reliance (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Jul 10
17⅛	10⅛	Reming R (.60g)	15	11⅝	11	11½	+½
75½	65	Rem pf ww (4½)	1	66	66	66	+1
1⅞	⅞	Reo Motor Car	4	1	1	1	Jul 11
25⅜	12½	Republic Steel	52	15½	14½	15½	+⅞
70	43	Rep Steel cv pf	2	44½	44¼	44¼	Jul 10
71	42	Rep Steel pf A	4	45½	45	45½	+1½
20⅛	9⅝	Rev Cop & Brass	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
40⅜	21⅛	Rev Cop & Br A	4	21¾	21½	21½	Jul 11
14⅞	7⅞	Reynolds Metals	7	8½	8¼	8½	+¾
85	78⅝	Rey Met pf (5½)	1	81	81	81	Jul 5
11⅞	5⅞	Reynolds Spring	3	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅜
45	35⅛	Reyn Tob B (1g)	12	39¾	39	39⅞	+⅞
10⅛	6⅝	Richfield Oil	11	7¾	7½	7¾	+½
9½	6⅛	Ritter Dental	2	7	7	7	Jun28
16⅛	13¼	Roan Ant (.40g)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jul 11
34	18½	Ruberoid (.60)	2	21	20	21	+1
1¼	¾	Rutland RR pf	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun13
		S					
45⅝	27¾	Safeway St (1g)	21	43⅝	42½	43½	+1
46¾	22½	St Jo Lead (¾g)	12	33⅛	32	33	+1⅛
¾	⅜	St L-San Fran	2	¼	¼	¼	
2	1	St L-San Fr'n pf	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	Jul 3
18¼	10¾	Savage Arms	3	14	13½	13½	—⅜
17⅞	11⅛	Schenley Distill	8	12¼	12	12¼	
75½	67	Schenley pf(5½)	3	74	73¾	74	+2
1	⅜	Schulte Ret Strs	20	⅝	⅜	⅝	
10½	3¾	Schulte Ret pf	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅜
51⅞	45	Scott Pap (1.60)	1	51	51	51	
¾	⅜	Seaboard Air L	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	1	Seaboard A L pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
22⅜	16⅛	Seaboard Oil (1)	3	17⅝	17½	17½	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Seagrave Corp	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun27
77½	60¼	Sears R'buck (3)	51	78⅛	77	77¾	+⅝
18⅜	11⅜	Servel Inc (1)	8	16	15½	16	+½
21¾	10¼	Sharon Steel	3	12⅝	12	12⅝	+¼
69	54½	Sharon Stl pf (5)	1	57½	57½	57½	M'y31
7⅞	3⅞	Sharp & Dohme	11	4½	4	4½	+⅜
50⅛	43⅞	Sharp D pf (3½)	1	44	44	44	
11¾	8	Shattuck (.40)	1	9	9	9	
15⅛	10⅛	Shell Un O (¼g)	3	11	10¾	11	+¼
107	101	Shell Oil pf(5½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	
7	4¾	Silver King Coal	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 11
32¾	17½	Simmons Co	14	23½	22⅞	23½	+1½
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun24
21¾	16½	Sims S&S (.30g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 8
29½	18½	Skelly Oil (1e)	6	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
96	92	Skelly Oil pf (6)	1	95	95	95	
19⅝	11⅛	Smith(AO) Corp	3	14½	14	14½	+¾
17¼	10¼	Smith & Cor Ty	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+¼
21	12⅛	Snider Pack	9	20½	19¾	20½	+⅜
13¾	10½	Socony-Va (½g)	30	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
3	1⅝	SoAmG&P(.10g)	4	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+⅛
20⅝	14	So P Rico (¾g)	2	18⅝	18	18⅝	+½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
27⅝	23½	So Cal Ed (1½a)	4	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+¼
21⅝	10½	Southern Pacific	51	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+¼
23¼	11⅛	Southern Ry	66	15⅜	14⅞	15⅜	+⅞
33⅝	15½	Southern Ry pf	35	22⅝	21¼	22	+¾
39½	34	So RyM&O ct(4)	1	39	39	39	Jun20
4½	2½	Spalding (AG)	10	3½	3¼	3¼	Jun29
3⅜	1⅝	Sparks Withing	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8¼	4⅝	Spear & Co	3	7	7	7	
21⅛	14½	Spen Kell (.40g)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Jul 11
47⅞	36	Sperry Cp(1.60e)	40	43¾	41¾	43¾	+1⅝
23⅝	11	Spicer Mfg (½g)	17	24¼	22½	24¼	+1¾
16½	9½	Spieg Inc (.15g)	32	11⅝	11	11⅝	+⅜
30½	18½	Square D (.40g)	4	22½	22	22½	+1
7⅛	5	Stand Brs (⅜g)	36	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+⅛
106	98	Stand B pf (4½)	2	106	106	106	
4⅛	2½	Stand Gas & El	4	2¾	2½	2¾	+⅛
10⅜	4¾	Std Gas $4 pf	14	6¾	6⅛	6¾	+⅞
20⅛	10	Std Gas $6 pr pf	1	14	14	14	+2½
24⅛	13⅜	Std Gas $7 pr pf	8	18	17¾	18	+1
30⅛	25¼	Stand Oil C (1a)	8	26	25⅝	26	+¼
29½	23¼	Stand Oil Ind (1)	19	24⅞	24⅛	24⅝	+⅛
50⅛	46	Stand Oil Kan	2	46	46	46	Jul 7
53¼	40⅛	Stand Oil NJ(1a)	33	42¾	42⅛	42¾	+⅛
33¾	20⅛	Star (LS) (½g)	1	24	24	24	Jul 7
79⅛	65	Sterling Pr(3.80)	9	79⅜	79	79⅜	+⅛
12⅝	7	Stewart-Warner	6	7¾	7½	7¾	+⅜
6⅛	3⅝	Stokely Bros	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
17⅜	8⅝	Stone & Webster	53	11¼	10½	11	+½
8⅛	5⅛	Studebaker Cp	130	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+½
66	46	Sun Oil (1)	1	50	50	50	Jul 11
11⅜	7⅛	Sun Mng (.80g)	16	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
38⅛	22	Superheat (¾g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+½
3⅛	2	Superior Oil	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
22⅛	10	Superior Steel	1	12½	12½	12½	Jul 11
30⅛	25	Sutn Pap (1.20)	2	26	26	26	
10⅞	7	Sweets Co of Am	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jul 7
19⅞	17	Swift & Co(1.20)	5	18	18	18	+½
28¼	24¾	Swift Intl (2)	3	27	26½	27	+¾
10⅞	4⅝	Syming-Gid ww	7	5⅜	5¼	5½	+¾
8⅛	4	Syming-Gid xw	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jul 8
		T					
7½	5	Talcott Inc(.40g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+¼
6¼	4½	Telautogr (¼g)	6	5	4⅞	5	+¼
6½	4	Tenn Corp	7	6	6	6	
22⅛	11¾	Texas & Pac Ry	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun30
48¾	34⅞	Texas Corp (2)	43	37	36½	36¾	—¼
5⅜	3½	Tex Gulf P(.10g)	2	4	4	4	—⅛
32⅝	26¼	Tex Gulf Sul (2)	3	28½	27¾	28¼	+¾
10⅛	7½	Tex P C&O (.40)	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
9	6⅜	Tex Pac L Tr	10	7	6¾	6¾	—⅛
21	16¾	Thatch Mfg (1)	1	18	18	18	—⅛
60	56	That cv pf (3.60)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	Jul 5
4⅛	3½	The Fair	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jul 11
4⅜	2½	Thermoid Co	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
3	1½	Third Ave Ry	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
3⅞	3	Thompson (JR)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
28¼	17	Thomp Pr (½g)	7	23½	23	23½	+¾
3¾	1½	Thompson-Star	2	2	1⅞	2	Jul 11
15⅛	7½	Thompson-S pf	1	10	10	10	+1
14¼	11¼	Tide-Water A(1)	12	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅜
96	87	Tide W pf (4½)	1	91½	91½	91½	+½
18⅝	10⅝	Timken-Det-Ax	14	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+¾
54⅛	34¼	Timken RB(½g)	5	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	+1
7⅜	5½	Transamer (½)	6	6	5⅞	6	+⅛
10⅞	6¼	Trans & West A	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+½
10⅞	5⅛	Transue & Wil	1	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅜
4	2	Tri-Cont Corp	47	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+¼
88	74	Tri-Cont pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Jun22
4⅞	3	Truax-Traer C	5	3	3	3	Jun28
13¾	6	Truscon Steel	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jun12
26¼	16⅝	Twen C-F (1g)	2	20	19⅛	19⅞	+⅜
34¼	28	TwenC-Fpf(1½)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	Jul 7
3½	1⅝	Twin City Rap T	1	2	2	2	Jul 11
12½	7⅛	Twin Coach	34	10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅜
		U					
4¾	2	Ulen & Co	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
66	44	Underwd-E (1g)	1	49	49	49	+1
12⅛	6¾	Union Bag & P	1	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+¼
90½	63½	Union Car(1.40g)	30	77½	75	77½	+2⅜
19¾	16⅛	Union O C(.80g)	4	16½	16⅜	16½	+⅛
104	81½	Union Pacific (6)	3	96	95	96	+1
89	78	Union Pac pf (4)	1	88¼	87⅞	88¼	+½
23⅝	20⅛	Union T C(1.20)	1	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+½
13½	7⅞	United Air Lines	1	11¼	10⅝	11	+⅜
42⅜	33	United Air (¾g)	8	36⅝	36	36⅝	+⅜
18¼	15⅞	United Bis (½g)	1	18¼	18	18¼	+⅛
65¾	52	United Carb	3	60⅛	60	60	
20	13⅜	United-C F(.60g)	2	16	16	16	
3¾	2	United Corp	65	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
39¼	30⅛	Unit C pf (2.60k)	11	35⅞	35½	35¾	+¼
7⅛	4¾	United Drug	9	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+½
8¾	4¼	United Dyewood	1	4½	4½	4½	+⅛
6⅝	3¼	United Elec Coal	9	4	4	4	
33¼	25¾	United E&F (1g)	1	29½	29½	29½	+¼
80	62½	United Fruit (4)	4	80	79	80	Jul 7
13⅛	11	United Gas I (1)	16	13	12¾	12¾	+1
117¼	111⅜	United Gas pf(5)	1	115	115	115	—⅛
10⅜	6⅝	Unit Mer & Mfr	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+¼
7⅛	4	United Paperbd	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11	5¾	U S & For Sec	2	6½	6¼	6½	—⅛
87½	75	U S & For pf (6)	1	75	75	75	+⅜
1	¼	U S Distributing	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun29
10¼	5¾	U S Freight	3	7	6⅜	6¾	—⅛
113	77	U S Gypsum (2)	5	85½	83½	84½	+⅜
7⅛	4	U S Hoffman M	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	+½
32	23	U S H M pf (2¾)	3	31	31	31	Jul 10
25¾	13½	U S Ind Alcohol	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jul 5
5⅞	3½	U S Leather	2	3½	3½	3½	Jul 6
10⅝	[illegible]	U S Leather A	3	7	6⅞	7	+⅞
61¾	40	U S Leath pr pf	4	50	50	50	+⅞
4[illegible]	35	U S Pipe & F (2)	4	42	41	42	Jun20
38	28½	U S Play Cd(2a)	4	37½	37½	37½	+1
6⅛	1½	U S Real & Imp	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+½
52⅜	31¼	U S Rubber	301	42¾	40⅞	42¾	+½
111⅛	86¾	U S Rub 1 pf (8)	33	110½	108¾	110½	+2
65½	48	U S SmR&M(3g)	2	50	49½	50	+2
70	60	U S Sm pf (3½)	1	68½	68½	68½	+2
70	43¼	U S Steel	162	47⅜	45¼	47	Jul 11
120¼	98½	U S Steel pf (7)	7	107⅛	106¼	107⅛	+1¼
37½	[illegible]	U S Tob (.64g)	6	36½	36	36	+⅞
3⅜	1⅛	United Stockyds	8	2	2	2	
8⅝	6⅜	United S pf (.70)	2	7	7	7	—⅛
2½	1⅜	United Stores A	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jul 11
57⅞	46	United Stores pf	1	54	55	54	Jul 11
12¾	9	Univ Cycl (⅛g)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun29
84	69	Univ Leaf T (4a)	1	82½	82½	82½	Jul 6
		V—W					
¾	½	Vadsco Sales	1	½	½	½	Jul 7
35½	25	Van Raalte (1g)	5	32¾	31½	32¼	+1¼
30¼	16	Vanadium Corp	14	21⅛	20⅛	21	+⅜
43	34⅞	Vick Chem (2a)	1	41½	41½	41½	+½
25⅛	18¼	Victor ChW(½g)	6	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+⅜
4⅞	2½	Va-Caro Chem	10	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
31⅞	17	Va-C Ch 6% pf	2	21¾	20¾	21¾	+1½
121	116	Virg'n Ry pf (6)	1	124	124	124	+2
1¾	⅛	Wabash Ry	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3½	1½	Wabash pf A	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 8
7¾	5½	Waldorf S (.20g)	4	6	6	6	—⅛
23⅜	15½	Walgreen(1.15g)	1	22½	22½	22½	
95	85	Wal pf ww (4½)	3	95	95	95	Jul 6
50¾	37	Walk H G&W(4)	3	44½	44	44½	+½
20⅜	19¼	Walker pf (1)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	Jul 11
9¼	4	Walworth Co	10	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+⅜
14⅞	8½	Ward Baking A	1	10	10	10	Jul 10
2⅞	1½	Ward Baking B	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	Jul 5
44	31	Ward B pf (1k)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jul 7
6⅞	4	Warner Bros Pic	10	4⅝	4½	4½	+¼
3⅞	1¾	Warren Bros	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
13¾	6½	Warren Br cv pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	19¼	Warren F&P(1g)	1	27	27	27	Jul 1
24⅞	14¾	Waukesha M (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+⅜
32¾	20½	Wayne P (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	+⅛
3¼	1⅞	Webster Eisen	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+1
28½	16½	Wess O&S (½a)	1	17	17	17	Jul 6
79	58½	Wess O&S pf (4)	2	61	60	60	Jul 11
31⅞	20½	West Auto (.65g)	7	31	30⅞	31	Jul 8
4⅛	2⅜	West Maryland	1	2½	2½	2½	+½
[illegible]	3½	West Mary 2 pf	2	5	4⅞	5	Jul 11
¾	¼	West Pacific	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+¼
1⅝	¾	West Pacific pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅞	Jun28
24½	16⅞	West Union Tel	74	22	20	21½	+2⅛
31¾	18⅛	West Air B (¾g)	21	21	20¼	21	+⅜
120	82½	West El & M(1g)	22	100⅞	96⅝	100⅞	+3⅝
20⅝	10½	Weston E' Inst	2	17	16½	17	+1
23½	15¼	Westvaco Chl(1)	2	23	23	23	+½
32¾	29	Westvac pf (1½)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	Jul 6
31¾	15⅝	Wheeling Steel	4	19	18¼	19	+⅜
80	30	Wheeling Stl pf	1	80	80	80	Jan 2
60	45	Wheel ppf(1½k)	1	45	45	45	Jul 10
12¼	9½	White Dent (.60)	1	10½	10½	10½	—⅜
13¾	7	White Motor	3	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+½
7	3½	White Rock	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
1¾	1⅛	White Sew Mach	1	1½	1½	1½	
23⅝	14	White Sew M pf	[illegible]	25⅞	[illegible]	23⅝	
3¾	2½	Wilcox Oil&Gas	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 7
3⅛	1	Willys-Overland	21	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
6¼	2⅜	Willys-Over pf	13	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
5	3¼	Wilson & Co	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
49½	35	Wilson & C $6 pf	1	36¼	36⅛	36¼	+¾
25⅝	15	Woodward Iron	5	18	17¾	18	+1
50⅜	41¾	Woolworth(2.40)	28	48	47⅝	48	+½
23⅛	10½	Worthing P&M	4	13½	13¼	13½	+½
52	31½	W P&M cv pr pf	1	35	35	35	Jun17
38	23½	W P&M ppf	1	23½	23½	23½	Jul 5
84¼	75	Wrigley Jr (3a)	1	83	83	83	—1
		Y—Z					
33¼	21¾	Yale & T (.60)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+¾
21¾	11⅛	Yellow Tr & C	51	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅞
21⅛	9¾	Young Spr & W	1	11	11	11	+¼
55⅝	30	Youngst Sh & T	42	36⅞	34¼	36⅞	+1¾
85	74	Y S&T pf (5½g)	1	75	75	75	Jun30
31¼	17	Young St D(¼g)	5	20⅝	20	20⅝	+1⅜
22⅛	12	ZenithRadio(1g)	28	19¼	18½	19	+⅝
3⅜	2¼	Zonite Products	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (l) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Trade Is Active Despite Seasonal Factors

Weekly Wool Review

Despite seasonal factors that tend to induce quietness, such as semi-annual inventories in mills and wool consuming plants, and the holiday lethargy that usually accompanies early July, the market for raw wool has turned unexpectedly active.

Demand is heavy for this time of year. Sales are fairly general and involve sizeable poundage in the course of a week. Prices are stiffening and declines of the recent past have now been recovered.

Activity in the Boston market is quickly reflected in the West because of the paucity of supplies of wool in the Boston and other eastern markets. A considerable turnover of wool in the West is being experienced, particularly in such wool sections as Montana and Idaho. A lesser business is being done in Wyoming and Texas.

Stocks Not Excessive

No excessive stocks of wool goods are apparent anywhere between manufacturer and retailer and the May consumption of raw wool brought the figures for the first five months of this year up to 249,350,000 pounds, grease equivalent, which is on a basis of 598,400,000 pounds for the year. Domestic production is about 437,000,000 pounds, of shorn and pulled wool. If present rate of consumption continues, wool men say, substantial imports of overseas wools would be inevitable before the 1940 domestic clip is available.

Medium wools continue to hold the spotlight in the market, and seldom if ever has the farm states wool, shorn from the Hampshires and Shropshires, been absorbed so quickly as this season. Topmakers have taken considerable quarter-blood. Little of the medium wool from the farm states has been graded, but has gone direct from the country to the mills. Some users have turned to territory medium grades because of their inability to procure sufficient volume in the fleece wool division. The scarcity in medium wool appears to be world wide.

A new factor in the wool trade this year is the early sales of the 1939 clip, made in February, March, and April, for June, and July delivery, according to C. J. Fawcett, manager of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, large marketing agency for co-operative wool growers' associations. "The extent to which this short selling was practiced, has been a surprise to everyone in the wool trade," said Mr. Fawcett.

Short Sales Covered

"Many of the short sales have been covered but it is equally certain that a large volume is yet to be filled. In fact, some of the largest commercial combing plants are now forced to revise their schedule, for the wool to be supplied on these short sales is not forthcoming. Nevertheless, those who sold short are expected to deliver and this is one factor that will prevent the wool market from going lower in the country, if the growers will hold firmly. The merchant who sold short will, for the most part, have to go out and get the wool regardless of the cost."

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Buyers withdrew almost completely from the stock market today and although pressure was light, small losses were recorded in several sections of the list. British funds and trans-Atlantics chalked up fractional losses and some oils weakened. Domestic rails fell back when traffic receipts proved less than expected. Heavy industrial shares attracted fair support. Rubbers, Kaffirs and coppers were neglected but steady.

Paris—Prices shaded lower in the Bourse today, international issues among the heaviest of all groups. Rentes dropped 15 to 55 centimes and Bank of France lost 105 francs. Trading was checked by the approaching 3-day holiday preceding Monday settlement.

Liverpool—Wheat futures lost ⅞ penny today on selling inspired by favorable crop news from the United States and Canada.

James Talcott, Inc.

James Talcott, Incorporated, general factors, reports volume of business for the first 6 months of the current year, amounting to $45,311,000 which compares with $38,673,000 for the first 6 months of 1938, an increase of $6,637,000 or 17.2 per cent. The business volume for June, 1939 was $6,948,000 as compared with $5,667,000 for the corresponding month of 1938, an increase of $1,281,000 or 22.6 per cent.

United Fruit Earnings

NEW YORK—While it is not possible to state accurately the United Fruit Company's results for any period other than a full year because of the many factors which affect its unit costs, the Comptroller's estimate of the apparent earnings for the first half of 1939, before income taxes, is $8,657,000. This is without including any amount for estimated earnings on German business since Jan. 1.

Bulova Watch Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Bulova Watch Company and wholly-owned subsidiaries, for the fiscal year ended March 31, reported net income of $1,400,025, after charges, equal to $4.31 a common share, against $2,508,288 or $7.72 a common share in the preceding year.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	3¼s 41	106.14	106.14	106.14
2	3¼s 45-43	110.13	110.13	110.13
3	3¼s 46-44	110.29	110.29	110.29
11	4s 54-44	115.27	115.26	115.26
1	2½s 53-49	106.28	106.28	106.28
1	2¾s 47-45	109.12	109.12	109.12
3	2½s 52-50	106.25	106.21	106.25
11	2¾s 54-51	108.28	108.24	108.28
5	3s 55-51	111.28	111.27	111.27
1	2⅞s 60-55	109.16	109.16	109.16
1	2¾s 59-56	108.4	108.4	108.4
6	2¾s 63-58	107.21	108.20	107.20
3	2¾s 65-60	107.20	107.20	107.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	AdamsExp 4¼s 46 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾
2	Ala Gt Sou 5s 43	108½	108½	108½
1	Alleghany cv 5s 49	66	66	66
10	Alleghany 5s 50 st	26½	25½	26½
6	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	109½	108¾	109½
51	Am & For P5s 2030	61⅝	61½	61⅝
13	Am T&T 5½s 43	111¼	111	111
5	RmIGChem 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Am T&T 5½s 43 reg	110½	110½	110½
3	Am T&T 3¼s 66	109¾	109⅝	109¾
9	Am T&T 3¼s 61	110	110	110
5	AnacondaCop4½s'50	107	107	107
5	Ann Arbor 4s '95	36	36	36
12	Arm Del 4s '57	101	100⅞	100¾
6	Arm Del 4s '55	100¾	100⅝	100¾
1	AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	109⅞	110
9	AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	92½	92½	92½
25	AT&SF 4½s '48	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6	AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111	111	111
1	Atl&Birm 4s '33	12	12	12
12	ACLine 4½s '64	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞
1	ACLine 5s '45	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
50	Atl Refin 3s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	AubAutocv 4¾s '39	20	20	20
2	B&O rfg 6s '95	20	20	20
6	B&O 1st 5s '48	53½	53½	53½
1	B&O 5s 2000D ct	18	18	18
9	B&O cv 4½s '60	11	10¾	11
7	B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
26	B&O 1st 4s '48	52	50½	52
2	B&O PLE&WV 4s '41	48½	48½	48½
8	B&O SW 5s '50	39¼	39	39
2	B&O TC 4s '59	40¼	40¼	40¼
6	Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	84	83	83
6	Bang&Aroo 5s '43	106⅛	105½	105½
4	Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117½	117⅛	117⅛
11	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106¾	106⅝	106¾
6	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
35	Beth Stl 3½s '52	101	100⅞	101
7	Boston&Me 5s '67	33⅝	33⅛	33½
8	Bost&Me 4¾s '61	30½	30⅛	30⅛
4	Bost&Me 5s '55	34½	34	34½
4	Bkly City RR 5s '41	60	60	60
2	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	110	110	110
33	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	76¾	76¼	76½
6	Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	113¼	112¾	113¼
27	Bkly U Gas '45	113¼	113	113
66	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95⅞	94⅞	95⅞
19	Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¼	104⅞	105¼
4	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	30	30	30
12	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101⅜	101½	101⅜
6	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116⅞	116½	116⅞
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	120¼	120¼	120¼
1	Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	119	119	119
7	Can Pac 5s '54	92⅞	92¾	92⅞
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	96¾	96¾	96¾
2	Can Pac 4s perp	74¾	74¾	74¾
22	Cen Pac 5s '60	48	47⅛	48
2	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
2	Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	77	77	77
3	Champ P&F 4¾s '50	104½	104½	104½
2	C&O 4½s '92	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
5	C&O 3½s '96 D	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
5	C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
11	Chi & Alton 3s '49	8½	8⅜	8½
13	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
7	CB&Q 4½s '77	88½	88½	88½
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	99	99	99
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	101	100⅝	100⅝
3	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	97¾	97¾	97¾
20	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16½	16¼	16½
1	Chi&EIll 5s '51 ct	16	16	16
15	Chic Gt W 4s '59	18⅝	18½	18⅝
2	Chi I & L 6s '47	11	11	11
4	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7	6¾	7
4	CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2	2	2
30	CM&SP 4½s'89C	22½	22¼	22½
9	CM&SP 4½s 89E	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
2	CM&SP gen 4s '89	22	22	22
2	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	3	3	3
2	CRI&P 4½s'52A	6¼	6⅛	6⅜
15	CRI&P 4½s'52A ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	CRI&P cv 4½s'60	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2	CRI&P 4s '88	12½	12½	12½
21	CRI&P rfg 4s'34	5½	5½	5½
1	Ch Un Sta 4s'63D	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Ch Un Sta 4s '44	105½	105½	105½
4	Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	109¼	108⅞	109¼
5	Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
23	Ch&W Ind 4¼s'62	94	93½	94
8	Ch&W Ind 4s'52	92	91½	92
1	Childs Co 5s '43	73¼	73¼	73¼
5	Cinn Gas&El 3½s'67	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5	Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'66	111¼	111	111
16	CCC&StL 4½s'77	48¼	47¾	48¼
15	Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	108¼	108	108
7	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝
3	Clev UnTerm 5s'73	84¼	84¼	84¼
7	Clev UnTerm4½s'77C	77¼	76⅞	77¼
7	Col&So 4½s'80	33⅞	33½	33½
2	Columbia G 5s52 Ap	103	103	103
14	ColumbiaG 5s'52 May	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
5	ColumbiaG5s'61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Comwlth Sd 3½s'68	111	111	111
167	Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	119¾	119⅜	119¾
5	Conn Riv Pw 3¾s'61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5	Con Edis 3¼s'46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5	Con Edis 3½s'48	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
6	Con Edis 3½s '56	107½	107¼	107¼
2	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105	105	105
10	Consum Pow 3½s '70	110½	110½	110½
6	Consum Pow 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
13	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	107	107	107
2	Crane Co 3½s '51	104	104	104
7	Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100	99¾	100
10	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	31¾	31½	31½
13	Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	56½	56	56½
6	D&RG 4s '36	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	2¾	2¾	2¾
1	Det Ed 4½s '61	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
2	Det Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
11	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
2	Ed Ill NY 5s '95	148¼	148¼	148¼
2	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	107½	107½	107½
7	Erie rfg 5s '67	9	8½	9
17	Erie rfg 5s 75	9	8½	9
32	Erie 1st 4s 96	42	42	42
4	Erie gen lien 4s 96	15½	15⅛	15⅛
2	Fed Lt&T 6s 54 B	99½	99½	99½
21	Firestone T&R 3½s 48	105½	105¼	105¼
2	Gen Am Inv 5s 52	104	104	104
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	62¼	62¼	62¼
22	Goodrich 4¼s 56	104¾	104½	104¾
4	Gdrich 6s 45	103 7-32	103 7-32	103 7-32
14	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	94	93½	94
4	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	81	81	81
43	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97½	96	97½
25	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	87½	86¾	87½
1	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74¾	74¾	74¾
1	Gulf M&N 5s 50	75	75	75
4	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	94½	94½	94½
15	Hockg V 4½s 99	121	121	121
7	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	33⅝	33½	33⅝
8	Hud & Man rfg 5s57	48	47⅝	48
21	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	14	14	14
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	111	111	111
1	Ill Cen 4s '52	51¼	51¼	51¼
1	Ill Cen 4s '53	48¼	48¼	48¼
16	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	51	50	51
13	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	46	45½	45½
7	Ill Cen 5s '55	58	57⅞	58
9	IC & CSL & NO 5s '63A	49¼	48½	49¼
32	IC & CSL & NO 4½s '63	44½	43½	44½
6	Indus Rayon 4½s '48	97½	97⅜	97½
6	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108	108	108
26	Inter R Tr 7s '32	60	60	60
24	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	62¼	61⅜	62¼
3	Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	60	60	60
5	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	12	12	12
9	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	86	85½	86
2	Int Paper 6s '55	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3	Int Paper 5s '47	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛
32	Int T & T 4½s '52	61¼	60¼	61¼
9	Int T & T 5s '55	64	63⅝	64
11	KC t S & M 4s '36 ct	25	24⅝	25
17	K C South 5s '50	70	69⅞	70
2	K C South 3s '50	69⅛	68⅞	68⅞
11	KC Term 4s '60	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1	Kans G&E 4½s '80	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Keith (BF) 6s '46	100¼	100¼	100¼
14	Koppers Co 4s '51	103¼	102⅞	103¼
3	Kresge Found 4s '45	105	105	105
8	Lac Gas 5½s '53	56⅞	56½	56⅞
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	56½	56½	56½
8	LehVal 4½s '2003 asd	16⅛	16½	16½
1	LehVal 4s 2003	15¼	15¼	15¼
6	Leh VaVl 4s 2003 asd	14⅛	14½	14½
5	Leh Val Term 5s '41	55½	55½	55½
2	Lion Oil CV 4½s 52	95	95	95
22	Loews 3½s 46	103¼	103	103¼
2	Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Lorillard Co 7s 44	128¼	128¼	128¼
5	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	85⅝	85	85⅝
1	Louis & N un 4s 40	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Maine Cen 4½s 60	47	47	47
1	Manati Sug 4s 57	28½	28½	28½
40	Manhat Ry 4s 90	59	58⅝	58⅞
3	Mead Corp 6s 45 A	104½	104	104
3	Met Ed 4½s 68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
15	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	102¼	101⅞	102¼
1	MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6½	6½	6½
7	M-K-Tex 5s '62A	21⅝	21½	21½
3	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1	M-K-T 4½s '78	20	20	20
31	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	30⅜	29½	30
4	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	18¼	17⅝	18¼
5	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
13	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14¾	14½	14¾
8	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14¾	14½	14¾
4	Mo Pac 5s '80H	14¾	14½	14½
7	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14½	14¾	14½
5	Mob&Oh 5s '38	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5	Mob&O 4½s '77	26½	26½	26½
1	MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
120	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3	Mor&Essex 5s '55	37	37	37
2	Mor&Essex 4½s '55	34¼	34¼	34¼
1	Nassau El 4s '51	41½	41½	41½
9	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	106¼	106	106
14	Nat Dist pr 3½s '49	104¾	104¼	104¾
8	Natl Steel 3s '65	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
8	NJ Pow &L 4½s '60	108	107	107
3	NO Pub Sv 5s '52 A	105½	105	105
3	NOTex&M 5s B'54 xixn	32	32	32
12	NYC rfg 5s 2013	53	51⅝	53
20	NYC 4½s '2013 A	47¾	46¾	47¾
10	NYC cn 4s '98	55⅝	55½	55⅝
5	NYC 3¾s '46	74	74	74
8	NYC cv 3¼s '52	58	57½	58
7	NYC&HR 4½s '2013	47¾	46¼	47¾
1	NYC&HR 3½s '97	80	80	80
1	NYCh&StL 5½s '74 A	56	56	56
1	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	NY Dock Co 4s '51	48	48	48
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	109½	109½	109½
5	NY GEIH&P 5s '48	126¾	126¾	126¾
1	NY G&H&P 4s '49	118¾	118¾	118¾
3	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	12¾	12½	12¾
4	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	21	21	21
15	NYNH&H 4½s 67	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
4	NYNH&H 4s 55	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	10¼	10¼	10¼
1	NY O & W rfg 4s92	6	6	6
13	NY Steam 3½s 63	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	NY S&W rfg 5s 47	6¾	6½	6¾
1	NY Tel 4½s 39	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	NY Trap R 6s 46 st	89¼	89¼	89¼
6	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	100	100	100
1	Niagara FallsP3½s66	110	110	110
17	Norf Sou 5s 61A	9⅝	9½	9½
2	Norf & W 4s 96	123	122¾	123
2	Nor Am Co 4s 59	107	107	107
1	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
8	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105⅝	105½	105¼
23	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛
9	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	46½	46½	46½
12	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43½	42¼	43½
12	Nor Pac 4s 97	68¼	68	68¼
11	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43	42½	43
13	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110¼	109⅞	110¼
5	Ogden&LCha 4s'48 st	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s'67	109	109	109
3	Ohio Ed 4s'65	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝
3	Ohio Ed 3¾s '7	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Pacif Cst 1st 5s'46	54	54	54
6	Pac G&E 3¾s'61	111¾	111¼	111¼
3	Pac Gas&El 4s'64	112½	112½	112½
1	Pac T&T 3¼s '66 C	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Pad & Ill 4½s'55	102½	102½	102½
2	Para Pict 6s'55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
23	Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	88¾	88½	88¾
10	Parmelee T 6s'44	50	50	50
2	Pen Co 4s'63	103½	103½	103½
4	Pen P&Lt 4½s'81	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
32	Pen RR gen 5s'68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
18	Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
64	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	86	85⅝	86
5	Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	96¼	96	96
1	Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
1	Pen RR 4s'43	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Pen RR 4s'48	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
3	Pen RR 4s'48 st	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
3	Pen RR 3¾s'70	88⅞	88½	88½
3	Pen RR 3¼s'52	82¾	82½	82¾
4	Peoria & E 1st 4s'40	47⅞	47	47
7	Pere Marq 5s'56	60	59½	60
4	Pere Marq 4s'56	53½	53	53
3	Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	108¾	108¾	108¾
3	Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	111⅛	111	111
8	PhilBal&W 4½s'77 C	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Phila Co 5s'67	105¼	105	105
5	Phil Elec 3½s'67	110¾	110½	110¾
3	Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
19	Ph Read C&I 5s'73	11¾	11¼	11¾
11	Phillips Pet 3s'48	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	PCC & St L 4½s'77	97¾	97⅝	97¾
4	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	32	32	32
135	Port Gen E 4½s '60	77	75⅝	77
2	Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	27	27	27
1	Porto Ri A Tob 6s 42st	26	26	26
77	PostalTel&C 5s '53	13½	13	13½
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	103	103	103
7	Readg 4½s '97 A	70⅞	70½	70½
5	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	100	100	100
1	Rem Rand 4¼s '56	104	104	104
8	RepublicSteel4½s'61D	93¼	93	93¼
1	Rutland 4½s '41 st	8¼	8¼	8¼
3	SaguenayPow4¼s'66	106¾	106¾	106¾
16	St L S F 5s B 50	8¼	8¼	8¼
25	St L S F 4½s 78	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	St L S F 4½s 78ctf	8	8	8
1	St L S F 4s 50 A	8	8	8
3	St L S F 4s 50A ct	8	8	8
22	St L SW 1st 4s'89	59½	59½	59½
11	StP&KC ShL4½s'41	6	5¾	6
3	SA&A Pass 4s '43	50¼	50¼	50¼
4	San Diego G&E 4s'45	5¾	5¾	5¾
10	Seab A L cn 6s'45	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Sea A L 4s '50 st	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
7	Simmons cv 4s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
3	Skelly Oil 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
2	So Col Pw 6s '47	105	104⅝	104⅝
3	Sou Kraft 4¼s'46	92¾	92¾	92¾
4	Sou Pac 4½s '68	44¼	44¼	44¼
20	Sou Pac 4½s'81	54	43¼	43¾
27	So Pac ½s'69	43⅞	43⅜	43¾
21	So Pac rfg 4s '55	63⅞	62½	63⅞
2	So Pac clt 4s '49	45	45	45
10	So Pac 4¾s '46	58	56¾	58
12	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	48½	46¾	48½
6	South Ry gen 6s '56	70	70	70
8	South Ry cn 5s '94	84¾	84½	84¾
37	South Ry gen 4s '56	54⅞	53¾	54⅞
2	So Ry 4s St L'51	65¾	65¾	65¾
1	SW Bell Tell 3½s'64	110½	110½	110½
13	S W Bell Tel 3s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15	Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	106	106	106
5	Studebaker cv 6s '45	86¾	86	86¾
1	Swift & Co 3¾s'50	107	107	107
2	Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100¾	100¾	100¾
2	T RR A St L 4s '53	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1	Tex Corp 3½s '51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2	Tex Corp 3s '59	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	118	117¾	118
10	Tex & Pac 5s '77B	85⅝	85½	85½
6	Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	85⅝	85½	85½
8	Tex&Pac 5s '80 D	86	85½	86
18	Third Ave aj 5s '60	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
3	Third Ave 4s '60	44½	44	44½
8	Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s '60	90½	90½	90¼
1	Un El Mo 3¾s '62	107	107	107
2	Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	112	112	112
7	Un Pac 1st 4s '47 reg	113¼	113¼	113¼
3	Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114¼	114¼
3	Un Pac 3½s '71	99½	99½	99½
10	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108½	108½
1	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	73¼	73¼	73¼
1	Unit Drug 5s '53	79	79	79
19	US Steel 3¼s '48	106¼	106	106¼
5	Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
3	Utah P&L 5s '44	100¾	100¾	100¾
10	Util P&L 5½s'47	75⅛	73¼	75⅛
3	Util P&L 5s '59	75	73¾	75
4	Vanadium 5s '41	101	101	101
3	Va & SW cn 5s '58	57	57	57
4	Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	109	109	109
10	Wabash 1st 5s '39	38	37	38
3	Wabash 2d 5s '39	16¾	16¾	16¾
5	Warner Bros 6s '48	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
1	Warren Bros 6s '41	40	40	40
1	WestVaP&P4½s'52	107½	107½	107½
2	Westn Md 5½s '77A	90	90	90
10	Westn Md 4s '52	84	84	84
26	Western Un 5s '51	68¾	66	68¾
14	Western Un 4½s '50	64¾	62½	64¾
3	Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	94½	94½	94½
2	Wilson & Co 4s '55	104½	104½	104½
4	Wis Cen 4s '49	9⅝	9¼	9⅝
6	Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Youngst S&T 4s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
18	Youngst S&T 4s '48	105	105	105

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	Abitibi P&P 5s '53	43½	42⅝	43½
1	Akershus 4s '68	90	90	90
3	Antioquia 7s '45A	14½	14¼	14½
2	Antioquia 7s '45D	14½	13½	14½
11	Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13½	13¼	13½
10	Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
10	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	13¼	12½	13¼
17	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝
15	Argentine 4s '72 Ap	77¾	77½	77½
5	Argentine 4½s '48	94	94	94
3	Argentine 4½s '71	87	87	87
5	Australia 5s '55	97⅞	97½	97½
7	Australia 4½s '56	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1	Belgium 7s '55	110¾	110¾	110¾
5	Belgium 6s '55	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
1	Berl City El 6½s'51	28	28	28
12	Brazil 8s '41	17	16¾	17
6	Brazil 6½s 26-57	15¼	15¼	15¼
5	Brazil 6½s '27-57	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
10	Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	14½	14½	14½
3	Brisbane 5s '58	90½	90½	90½
1	Buen A 4½s 4¾s'77	56¼	56¼	56¼
13	Canada 5s '52	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
3	Canada 4s '60	110½	110½	110½
2	Canada 3s '67	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
29	Chile 6s '60 asd	9⅝	9¼	9¼
5	Chile 6s '61 Jan	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
4	Colomb 6s '61 Oct	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
3	Cuba 5½s '53	104	103⅝	103⅝
5	Denmark 5½s 55	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
22	Denmark 4½s 62	83	82⅞	83
2	Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext	70	70	70
3	French 7½s 41	109½	108¾	109½
1	GerGov 5½s65	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2	Ger Govt 7s 49	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
2	Heidelbg 7½s 50	17	17	17
3	Hungary 4½s 79 ext	22	22	22
6	Italy 7s 1951	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝
23	Japan 5½s 65	58⅛	55	55
1	Mex 10 4s sm asd 45	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	Milan City 6½s '52	44½	44¼	44½
12	Minas Ger 6½s '58	10	10	10
1	Norway 6s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
12	Norway 4½s '56	103	103	103
15	Norway 4¼s '65	101	100⅝	100⅝
1	Norway 4s '63	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	101	101	101
5	Orient Dev 6s '53	52	52	52
1	Panama 5½s '53	103	103	103
8	Panama 5s '63 A st asd	72¼	71⅞	72¼
12	Peru 1st 6s '60	8¼	8⅛	8¼
5	Rhine-Main 7s '50	31	31	31
1	Rhine-Ruhr W 6s '53	27¼	27¼	27¼
10	Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	9¼	9¼	9¼
10	Sao Paulo St 8s '50	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
8	Sao Paulo St 7s '40	21⅛	21¼	21¼
5	Shnyetsu E 6½s '52	54	54	54
1	Sydney 5½s '55	100	100	100
5	Tokyo City 5½s '61	55	55	55
4	Tokyo City 5s '52	39	39	39
13	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	53	53	53
2	Uruguay 3¾s '78 Dec	37½	37½	37½
9	Yokohama 6s '61	55	54½	54½

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today, 3,898,000; previous day, 5,674,050; week ago, 4,142,500; year ago, 8,727,900; two years ago, 6,869,000; Jan. 1 to date, 870,687,475; year ago, 941,163,880; two years ago, 1,774,664,000.

Norfolk Ship Line To Operate 6 New C-2 Cargo Vessels

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP)—Six modern cargo vessels of the C-2 design will be added to the American Hampton Roads-Yankee Line, the Maritime Commission announced.

The Challenge, first of the six vessels, will sail from Baltimore on Wednesday, July 12, on her maiden voyage.

"Five other C-2 cargo vessels, sister ships of the Challenge, will be placed in operation on the American Hampton Roads-Yankee Line, as the vessels are completed," the commission announced. "All will carry modern refrigeration equipment."

Operation of the Challenge in the American Hampton Roads-Yankee Line service "provides leading ports of the North Atlantic Coast with the first of a group of modern, fast, efficient cargo vessels," the commission said.

"Entry of the Challenge in this service also marks fulfillment of the commission's promise at the time the Baltimore Mail Line Service was discontinued to provide Chesapeake Bay ports with fast cargo service to Europe."

The commission will take delivery of the Challenge today. The builder is the Federal Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Kearney, N. J.

The Challenge will be open to public inspection at the following ports:

Baltimore, Canton Pier, July 12; Hampton Roads-Norfolk-Newport News, Maritime Commission Terminal, July 14 and 15; Philadelphia, Pier 98, July 18; Boston, Hoosac Dock, July 20.

Sailing from Boston on July 20, the Challenge will stop at Cork, London, Hull, Hamburg, and Dundee, returning to New York, Aug. 19.

The American Hampton Roads-Yankee Line is operated for the commission by Southgate Nelson Corporation, Norfolk. The Challenge will replace the 20-year-old West Imboden.

Recent trial runs of the Challenge "indicated high operating efficiency," the trial board finding "her exceptionally well built and her machinery well arranged and installed," the commission said.

The Challenge has a length over all of 459 feet; 63-foot beam; draft loaded 25¾ feet; tonnage displacement 13,900; and a cruising radius of 13,000 miles. Turbine propelled, the vessel is scheduled to develop 15½ knots.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper			
Prime 3-4 mos.	⅝	⅝	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	37⅝c	37⅝c	42¾c

Boston Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Coin paper	1	1	⅝@1
Time money	1½	1½	

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
30 days	½@⅜%	½@⅜%	½@⅜%
60 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
90 days	½@⅜	½@⅜	½@⅜
4 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½
5-6 months	⅝@½	⅝@½	⅝@½

London Market

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Short bills	11-16@¾%	11-16@¾%	⅝%
3 mos bills	11-16@¾	11-16@¾	⅝
Bar gold	148s 6d	148s 6d	140s 11d
Bar silver	34¾d	34¾d	42¾d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	4½
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Sofia	6
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Brussels	2½	Tokyo	3.29
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, July 12

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅜	4.68¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0264	††
Belgium—belga	.1700	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2254	.2255	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5309	.5310	§
Sweden—krona	.2412	.2412	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2353	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1125†	.1125†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427	.0427	.0746
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2320	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0360	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1825	.1825	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3675	.3675	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3494	.3494	.6180
Java—florin	.5321	.5322	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2894	.2894	*
Shanghai—dol	.1275	.1291	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5493	.5495	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9977	.9972	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1700†	.1700†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson&McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
July	.65¾	.66⅛	.64⅞	.65¼	.66⅛
Sept.	.66⅜	.67¼	.65¾	.66¼	.67
Dec.	.68⅜	.68½	.67	.67½	.68½
Corn					
July	.46⅛	.46⅜	.44½	.44¾	.46⅛
Sept.	.47½	.47½	.45⅝	.45⅞	.47⅜
Dec.	.48	.48⅜	.45⅞	.46⅛	.48
Oats					
July	.30	.30⅛	.29⅜	.29⅜	.30
Sept.	.29½	.29⅜	.28¾	.29⅜	.29½
Rye					
July	.40¾	.41	.39⅛	.39⅜	.40⅝
Sept.	.41⅞	.42¾	.40⅞	.41⅜	.42½
Dec.	.44⅛	.45⅛	.43¼	.43⅞	.44⅜

Hardware Sales Rise

NEW YORK CITY—Sales of 1951 independent retail hardware dealers in 35 states showed an average advance of 20.2 per cent comparing May volume with that of the previous month, Hardware Age says in its semi-monthly market summary. Sales for the same stores showed an increase of 13.5 per cent over the volume enjoyed in May, 1938. The total sales for the 1951 stores in May, 1939 was $11,484,062 compared with $9,553,390 the previous month. Volume for May, 1938, for the same group was $10,115,813.

Champion Paper Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Champion Paper & Fibre Co. and subsidiaries, for the fiscal year of 53 weeks ended April 30, reported net profit of $446,646, equal to $5.76 a share on 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, compared with $1,557,439, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $1.93 a common share in the preceding fiscal year. The company's plants are at Hamilton, Ohio, Canton, North Carolina, and Houston, Texas.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson&McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Sept. No. 3	1.91	1.91	1.90	1.91	1.92
Wld Sept. No. 4	1.24	1.24	1.22½	1.22½	1.24
Wld March No. 4	1.16½	1.16½	1.16½	1.16½	1.20d

d—Offered.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Ainsworth	6⅜	6¼	6⅜
100	Air Inv war	¼	¼	¼
100	Ala Gt Sou (3g)	66½	66½	66½
100	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	95	95	95
100	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	87	85½	87
1350	Alum Co Am	111	108½	111
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115	114½	115
150	Alum Ltd (¼a)	127½	126	127½
100	Am Centrifugal	⅞	⅞	⅞
1000	Am Cyan B (.60)	25⅜	24⅝	25¼
100	Am Fork & Hoe (.60)	9½	9½	9½
800	Am Gas & El (1.60)	36½	36	36½
100	Am Gen	4	4	4
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	25¼	25¼	25¼
400	Am Light & T (1.20)	17	16⅞	16⅞
100	Am Maracaibo	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Meter (1¼g)	27½	27¼	27¼
25	Am Pot&Chem (2g)	68	68	68
500	Am Superpow	⅜	⅜	⅜
1100	Am Superpow pf	16⅜	16	16⅜
800	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅝	2½	2½
30	Ark P&L pf (7)	92½	92½	92½
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Asso El Ind (.33g)	9¼	9⅛	9¼
300	Asso G&El A	¾	¾	¾
300	Asso G&El pf	9¼	9	9¼
300	Atl Cst Fish	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Atlas Corp war	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Atlas Ply	13¾	13¾	13¾
200	Austin Silver M	½	½	½
100	Auto V Mach (½)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
400	Babcock & Wil	18½	17¾	18½
1700	Baldwin Loco war	5⅜	5	5¼
200	Bardst'n Dis	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Barium Sta Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Bath Iron Works	6	5⅝	6
200	Beech Aire	6⅛	6	6
100	Bell Aire	22¼	22¼	22¼
1000	Bellanca Aire	7⅞	7½	7⅞
5	Bens & Hed pf	41½	41½	41½
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Bidsboro S Fdy	5	5	5
100	Bliss (E W)	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
550	Bliss & Laugh (1g)	17½	16⅞	17¼
100	Blue Ridge	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Blue Rid cv pf (3h)	39	39	39
200	Bohack (HC)	3⅛	3	3⅛
100	Braz Tr L&P	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
500	Breeze Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Brewst Aero (.20g)	8	7⅞	7⅞
100	Bridgpt Mach	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Brill B	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Brillo Mfg (.80)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Brown F&W (.20g)	5¾	5½	5¾
900	Brown Rubber	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
100	Buf U&EP pf (1.60)	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
50	Buf N&EP 1pf (5)	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
100	Burry Biscuit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Can Col Airw	7	6⅞	7
500	Can Marconi	1¼	1¼	1¼
30	Caro P&L $6 pf (6)	92	92	92
10	Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	97	97	97
1200	Carrier Corp	13	13	13
25	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	97¾	97¾	97¾
25	Celluloid pf	18½	18½	18½
50	Celluloid 1 pf	55	53½	55
1000	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40	CenNYPow pf (5)	93½	93½	93½
25	Cen P&L pf (7)	103	103	103
200	Cen St El	⅛	⅛	⅛
250	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	70½	70	70
25	Childs pf	44½	44½	44½
16	Cities Service	5⅝	5½	5½
800	Cit Svc pf	55¾	54¾	55¾
600	Cit Svc pf B	5¼	5	5¼
10	Cit Svc P&L $7 pf	72½	72½	72½
100	City Auto Stpg	4¾	4¾	4¾
1100	Claude Neon Lts	¾	¾	¾
50	Cleve El Illum (2)	40	40	40
1000	Colon Develop	2¼	2⅛	2¼
100	Colum O&G	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Cons Biscuit (.30g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
2200	Sons Coppermn (.15g)	6¼	6	6¼
300	Cons G&E Bal(.3060)	79⅜	79⅜	79⅜
70	C G&E B pf B (4½)	120	120	120
100	Cons Mng & S (1)	41½	41½	41½
400	Cons Ret Strs	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
16000	Cons Stl Corp	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
300	Cook Paint & V (.60)	10	9⅝	10
200	Cooper-Bes s	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
100	Cop'rw'd Stl (.40g)	14	14	14
200	Cornuc G Min	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cosden Petro pf	8½	8½	8½
200	Creole Pet (½a)	18½	18¼	18½
100	Crocker-Wh El M	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Crown C Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Curtis Mfg	6	6	6
500	Cuneo Press (3a)	49½	48⅜	49½
100	Davenp HMos (⅛g)	17	17	17
100	Decca Recds (.30g)	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
100	Det Pap Prod	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	Diamond Sh (2)	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Distill Liq	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Domin Stl & Coal	11¼	11¼	11¼
2	Dubilier Cond	1¼	1¼	1¼
400	Eagle Lich Ld	8⅝	8⅜	8½
200	East G&F 6pf	7⅞	7	7
25	East Sta pf B	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Eisler Elec	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11200	El Bond&Sh	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜
400	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	66	65⅞	66
100	El P&L 2 pf A	17½	17½	17½
500	Esquire-Corn (.60g)	5	4⅞	5
200	Fairchild Av	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞
100	Falstaff Brew (.60)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Ferro Enam (⅛g)	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
20	Fire As Phil (2a)	65¼	65¼	65¼
700	Fisk Rub	10	9⅝	10
200	FIP&L$7 pf(3.93k)	69	67	68⅝
600	FordMCanA (1)	20	19½	20
400	Froedt G&M (.45g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
50	Froedt G pf (1.20)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
300	Fruehauf Tra(⅛g)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
200	Gen El Ltd (.703e)	17	17	17
100	Gen Firepfg(.40g)	12	12	12
40	Gen Pub S pf	37	36	37
100	Gen Share	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
50	GeorgPow$6pf(6)	96	96	96
500	Goldfield Con	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Gorh Inc pf	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100	Gray Mfg	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
50	Gt Atl& P nv(4½g)	112¾	111½	112¾
300	Grum'n Airc E(⅛g)	15¼	14⅞	15¼
1100	Gulf Oil (1)	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞
300	Hall Lamp	2½	2½	2½
400	Hecla Min (.20g)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
50	Heller pf ww (⅜)	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Hoe(R)&Co A	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
400	Holling Gold (.65a)	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
125	Horn&Hard (2)	35½	35½	35½
500	Humble Oil (1½)	58⅛	57¾	58⅛
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf	21	20½	21
300	Imp Tib Brit (.81g)	29½	29⅛	29⅛
10	Ind Svc 6% pf	14	14	14
100	Ins Co N Am (2a)	68	67⅞	68
300	Int Indust	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Int Met Ind A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
300	Int Pap & Pow war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Internat Pet (1½a)	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜
400	Inter Prod	4	3⅞	4
200	Inters Home Eq (.44)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Irving Air Ch (1a)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
400	Jacobs (F L)	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜
100	Jeannette Gla	1¼	1¼	1¼
50	J C P&L 5½pf (5½)	91½	90⅛	91½
30	Jer C P&L 6 pf (6)	96	96	96
20	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
400	Jones & Lau Stl	23½	22½	23½
100	Kingston Prod	1½	1½	1½
100	Kirby Pet	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Knott Corp	10	10	10
10	Koppers Co pf	57	57	57
10	Lack RR NJ	39	39	39
200	Lake Shore M	40	40	40
300	Lakey Fdy & M	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Lehigh C&N	2½	2½	2½
50	Line Material	10½	10½	10½
1600	Lockheed Airc	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛
1000	Long Is Lig	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Long Is L pf B	29	28⅜	29
400	Louis L & E	5¼	5⅛	5¼
60	Louis P & L $6 pf	99	98	98
100	Majestic Rad & H	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Marion St Shov	2½	2½	2½
300	Massey-Harris	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛
50	Master Elec	18	18	18
100	McWill Dredg	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
300	Memph N Gas	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Mercant Strs	19	19	19
100	Mesabi Iron	½	½	½
200	Mich Bumper	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Michigan G&O	¾	¾	¾
100	Mid St Pet Avtc (.62g)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1400	Mir West Corp	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛
100	Midl Oil cv pf	3	3	3
300	Minn Min&M(1g)	59	58⅝	58⅝
200	Molybdenum	3¾	3⅛	3⅛
600	Mount City Cop	4	3⅝	3⅞
100	Nat Auto Fib	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Nat City Line (⅛g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Nat Count (.15g)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2500	Nat Fuel G (1)	11⅝	11½	11⅝
200	Nat Oil Prod (⅛g)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
200	Nat P&L pf (6)	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
150	NEngPA6%pf(3⅛k)	73⅛	73	73⅛
300	NJ Zinc (1g)	52⅞	51⅞	52⅞
200	Newmont Min (1g)	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
10	N P&L $6 pf (6)	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
10	NY Shipbd fd sh	10	10	10
300	Niag Hud Pow	6½	6¼	6½
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
40	Niag Hud 2 pf (5)	76	74	76
200	Niles-Bem-P (⅛a)	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
300	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	NorAmL&P pf	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
400	Nor Am Ray A	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
300	Nor Am Ray B	16⅞	16¼	16⅞
30	Nor Am R pr pf (3)	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞
100	NorAmUtSec	½	½	½
20	NorIndPS6%pf	95⅛	95	95⅛
20	N IndPS7%pf (1¾k)	102½	102	102
100	Nor Sta Pow A	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	34¼	34¼	34¼
50	Ohio Brass B	17	17	17
70	Ohio Pow pf (6)	113	112½	113
1600	Okla Nat Gas (⅛g)	16¼	15⅞	16¼
50	Okla Nat Gas pf (3)	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
200	Oldetyme Dist	1	1	1⅛
800	Pac G&E 6s pf (1½)	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
300	Pac G&E ½pf (1⅜)	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
600	Pantepec Oil Ven	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	PrkersbrgR&R (⅛g)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
2000	Pennroad	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
700	Pa-Cen Airl	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
25	Penn Edis $6pf (1)	63	63	63
25	PaP&L $7 pf(7)	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
25	Pa Salt (4g)	150	150	150
50	PaWat&Pow (2⅛g)	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
75	Papperell (2g)	69	67	69
300	PharisT&R (.45g)	9¼	9	9¼
100	Phila Co (.45g)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Phila El Pow pf (2)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
100	Phillips Pkg	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
400	Phoenix Sec	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
400	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
30	Pitts &2LakeE (⅛g)	52	48⅝	52
300	Pitts Pl Gl(1⅛g)	102⅛	101	102⅛
200	Plough Inc (.30g)	9	9	9
100	Polaris Mng	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Prosperity Co B	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Prov Gas (.30g)	8	8	8
100	Prud Investors	5⅝	5½	5⅝
650	P S Ind $7 pr pf	67⅛	64⅞	67⅛
325	P S Ind $6 pf	40⅞	39⅛	40⅞
10	P S Okla 6 pl pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
350	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	55⅝	54	55⅝
350	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	19⅝	19	19⅝
100	Pyrene (.20g)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
40	Quaker Oats pf	154	153⅛	154
300	Rice Stix Dry Gds	4½	4¼	4½
200	Rome Cable (.10g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	RollsRoyceLtd(.820g)	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Root Pet	2	2	2
50	Royal Type	52	52	52
300	Rustless I & S	9¾	10	10
50	Rustl I&S cvpf(2½)	43½	43½	43½
25	SafetyCH&L (2g)	55½	55½	55½
300	St Regis Pap	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Savoy Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞
400	Scovill Mfg (.30g)	19⅝	19½	19⅝
200	Scullin Stl	7	6⅞	7
200	Seiberling Rub	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1000	Selected Indus	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Selected Ind cv	6	6	6
700	Seversky Airc	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
400	Shattuck-Denn(⅛g)	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
100	Sherwin-Wmc (1g)	89	88	88¾
100	Simmons Har&Pt	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10	Singer Mfg (6a)	169	169	169
300	Solar Mfg	2½	2¼	2¼
200	Sonotone (.05g)	1⅜	1¼	1¼
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	So C Ed B pf (1½)	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
1	So C Ed C pf (1¾)	29	29	29
100	Sou Un Gas A pf	15½	15	15½
400	Spalding new	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
310	Spalding 1pf new	16	15	15⅞
100	Stand Cap&S (1.60)	16⅛	16½	16½
100	Stand Dredg	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
850	Stand Inv pf	14	13¼	14
100	St Oil Ky (1)	18	18	18
1100	St Pow & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	St Pow & L B	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	St Pow & L pf	26	26	26
400	Stand Prod (⅛g)	9⅛	9	9
700	Stand Stl Sprg (½g)	36⅝	34¾	36⅝
200	Sterchi Br Strs	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Sterling Inc (.30a)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Sullivan Mach	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2000	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2	1⅞	2
100	Sunray Oil cvpf(2¾)	37½	37½	37½
200	Superior Oil Cal	42	42	42
100	Taggart	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
1400	Technicolor (.35g)	15¼	14⅞	15⅛
1050	Tenn El P 7% pf (7)	99¼	98⅛	99
250	Thew Shovel	11¼	10⅞	11¼
200	Tilo Roof (1)	12	11¾	12
500	Tob Prod Exp (.35a)	4½	4½	4½
25	Todd Shipyds (1⅛g)	53	53	53
40	Toledo Ed 7% pf (7)	114¼	114	114¼
200	Trans-Lux	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Tri-Cont war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	Tubize Chat	9	8½	9
150	Tubize Chat A	25½	24⅞	25½
300	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
100	Union G Can (.80a)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	Union Prem FS (1)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
100	Unit Cigf-Wh Strs	⅛	⅛	⅛
4300	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit Gas	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4100	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
600	Unit Lt&Pow A	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
600	Unit Lt&Pow B	1⅛	1	1⅛
2900	Unit Lt&P pf	26⅜	24⅞	26⅛
1100	Unit Shipyds A	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞
800	Unit Shipyds B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	83⅝	83¼	83¼
100	U S Foil B	3½	3½	3½
100	U S Lines pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	US Plywd cv pf (1½)	25	24⅝	25
100	United Stores vtc	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1200	Unit Wall Pap	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝
25	Utah P&L pf (2 1-3k	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
200	Util P&L pf	17¼	16⅞	17¼
100	Valspar Corp	1	1	1
200	Venezuel Pet	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Wayne Knit M	13	13	13
900	Wellington Oil	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
30	W Tex Ut $6pf (6)	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
200	Williams (RC)	7⅞	7	7⅞
10	Wisc P&L pf (2⅝k)	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
100	Wolverine Tube (.10g)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Wright Harg (.40a)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛

Total stock sales today (estimated), 140,000 shares; year ago, 310,645 shares.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Todays close¶	136.83	27.51	24.80
Net change	+2.27	+.51	+.48
Previous day	134.56	27.00	24.32
1939 high	154.85	34.33	26.82
1939 low	121.44	23.14	20.71

¶Preliminary

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Final				
Shell Traps & Tdg (Am shrs)	23c	..	July 24	June 17
Accumulated				
Crosse & Blackwell Co $1 ptc 1st pf	25c	..	July 1	June 9
Second Standard Royalties, Ltd. pf	1c	..	Sep. 1	Aug. 15
Irregular				
Inter-City Baking Co Ltd	$1.50	..	July 31	July 15
Seaton Leather	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 18
Reduced				
Globe & Rep Ins Am.	1½c	..	July 25	July 15
Abra & Straus Inc	50c	..	July 25	July 15
Amerada Corp	50c	Q	July 31	July 15
Amer Stores Co	25c	..	July 28	July 15
Amster City Nat Bank (Amster,NY)	$3.50	Q	July 31	July 15
Amster City Nat Bank (Amster, N Y)	2.50	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 15
Anglo-Canadian Telephone 5½% pf	.68¾c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Athol Manufacturing Co 7% pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 23
Canadian Invest Corp Ltd	10c	Q	Aug. 1	July 18
Commonwealth International Ltd	4c	Q	Aug. 15	July 15
Con Illinois Nat Bank & Tr Co(Chi Ill)	$1.50	S	Aug. 1	July 20
Cresson Con Gold Min & Milling Co	2c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Cumberland Co Power & Lt Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Cumber Co Power & Lt Co 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Divid Shrs Inc	1½c	..	Aug. 1	July 15
Filtrol Co of Calif	15c	..	July 1	June 21
Fourth Natl Bk (Wichita, Kan)	$1.50	Q	Sept. 15	Sept. 15
Fourth Natl Bk (Wichita, Kan)	$1.50	Q	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
First All-Canad Trust Shares (1945)	Fd 9c	..	July 15	
Gen Tire & Rb Co	50c	..	July 31	Hldrs. July 21
Horder's, Inc	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Humberst Shoe Co	25c	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Indiana Natl Bank (Indi'ap's, Ind)	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 30
Invest Trust Crp of R I pf	37½c	Q	Aug. 1	July 24
McLennan, McF & P. Ltd cl A	12½c	Q	June 30	June 24
McLennan, Mc F & P. Ltd cl B	12½c	J	June 30	June 24
McLennan, McF & P Ltd 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	June 30	June 24
McNeel Marble Co 6% 1 pf	$1.50	Q	July 15	July 8
National Secur Bk (Chic, Ill)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 28
National Secur Bk (Chic, Ill)	$1.50	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 28
No RR of N H	$1.50	Q	July 31	July 14
Orange & R Elec	10c	..	Aug. 1	July 25
Pennsylv Gas Co	40c	..	July 14	July 6
Perry-Pay Co	25c	..	June 30	June 24
Philip Long Dis T	43c	M	July 31	July 20
Philip Long Dis T	43c	M	Aug. 31	Aug. 19
Potomac Ed 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Potomac Ed 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Seattle Brew & Mal	4c	..	June 30	June 20
Securities Corp Gen $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Securities Corp Gen $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Un Old Lowell Na Bk (Lowell, Mass)	80c	S	July 15	July 5
U S Potash Co	25c	..	June 30	June 15
Wyoming Natl Bk Wilkes-Bar, Pa)	$1.25	S	July 10	July 7

Boston Stocks

Div. in $	July 12	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	75½	75	75	74¼
8.00	Bos Edison	145	143⅛	144½	143⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	45½	45	45⅛	45
2.00	Bos Her-Trav	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅛
.64	Bos Pers Prop	13	13	13	13
..	Copper Range	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
..	East M SR 1 pf	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
..	Est MssSR pf B	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	19
1.00	Emplyrs Group	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛
2.50	First Nat Strs	48⅛	47⅛	48⅛	48⅛
..	Isle Royale	1	1	1	1
.25a	Narr Rac A	5⅛	5	5	5¼
6.00c	N E Tel & Tel	118	117	118	117
..	North Butte	35c	33c	35c	30c
..	Pac Mills	10½	10¼	10½	10½
..	Quincy Min	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
..	Shawmut Asso	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
..	Torrington	27	27	27	26⅛
2.50	Unit Shoe M	84	83½	83⅞	83⅞
..	Utah M & T	75c	75c	75c	74c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1938. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1938 on account of accumulations.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson&McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	9.62	9.65	9.57	9.65	9.63
Dec.	8.75	8.81	8.74	8.76	8.82
Oct.	8.92	8.98	8.91	8.94	8.98
Jan.	8.63	8.66	8.63	8.63	8.70
March	8.56	8.58	8.52	8.53	8.56
May	8.46	8.48	8.40	8.41	....

Spots 9.89, off 9 points.

Liverpool	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	5.06	5.06	5.05	5.05	5.06
Oct.	4.67	4.67	4.60	4.62	4.67
Jan.	4.54	4.54	4.48	4.50	4.54
March	4.54	4.54	4.47	4.49	4.54
May	4.52	4.52	4.46	4.48	4.52

Spots 5.59, off 2 points.

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of July 7 (in thousands of Reichsmarks): Notes in circulation 8,531,100 decrease 300,000; gold 76,500 increase 5,800; other bills of exchange and checks 7,778,800 decrease 380,100; advances 37,300 increase 9,600; ratio of gold and foreign currency to notes 0.90 per cent. Rate of discount 4 per cent.

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	82.3	82.3	82.2	82.2	82.4
Dec.	82.0	82.0	81.7	81.7	82.0
March	81.3	81.3	80.9	80.9	81.3

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	16.39	16.45	16.39	16.43	16.39
Dec.	16.45	16.52	16.45	16.50	16.43

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	8.97	8.97	8.91	8.94	9.05
December	9.03	9.03	8.95	8.99	9.05

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	4.03	4.05	4.03	4.03	4.06
Sept.	4.07	4.09	4.07	4.07	4.07

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
4	Ala Pow 5s '51	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
10	Ala Pow 5s '68	103⅛	103	103
51	Ala Pow 4½s '67	100	99⅝	100
1	Ala Pow 5s '56	104	104	104
8	Am G & E 5s 2028	108¼	108	108
6	Am P & L 6s 2016	95¾	95⅛	95⅛
4	Appal El Pow 4s '63	109⅞	109½	109½
1	Appal Pow 6s 2024 A	126½	126⅛	126½
6	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	104¼	104	104
81	As Elec 4½s '53	64⅞	64¼	64⅛
4	As G & E 5s '50	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
1	As G & E 5½s '77	51	51	51
24	As G & E 5s '68	43⅞	43⅛	43⅞
11	As G & E 4½s '49	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜
2	As T & T 5½s '55 A	80	79⅛	80
5	Atlan Cty El 3¼s '64	109	109	109
2	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
6	Baldw L 6s '50	94	93	94
2	Bell T Can 5s '57 B	125¼	125¼	125¼
1	Beth St 6s '98	146½	146½	146½
8	Birm El 4½s '68	99	98¾	99¾
27	Birming Gas 5s '59	92⅜	92	92⅜
9	Broad Riv P 5s '54	99	98½	99
3	Can Nor P 5s '53	103½	103½	103½
3	Can Pac 6s '42	101⅞	101	101
1	Caro P & L 5s '56	105¾	105¾	105¾
21	Cen P & L 5s '56	104½	104¼	104½
7	Cen Pow 5s '57 D	93¾	93¼	93¾
31	Cen St El 5½s '54	40½	39¾	40½
11	Cen St El 5s '48	40¾	40	40¼
41	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	70½	69¼	70½
2	Chi J Ry&USY 5s '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
18	Chi Ry 5s '27 ct	54	53	54
10	Cities Ser 5s '69	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Cities Ser 5s '66	79	79	79
15	Cities Ser 5s '58	75½	75	75½
52	Cities Ser 5s '50	75⅞	75¼	75⅞
10	Cit S P & L 5½s '49	85⅜	85	85⅜
87	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	85⅞	85	85⅜
4	Commpn P&L 5s '57	84⅞	84½	84½
16	Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	71⅞	69⅞	71⅞
32	Cont G&E 5s '58A	88⅞	87⅞	88⅞
4	Cudahy Pack 3¾s '55	95	94⅝	95
2	Del El Pow 5½s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Det Int Br 6½s '52 ct	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
33	East G&F 4s '56 A	61⅞	61⅛	61⅞
2	EdisonElIllum4½s'65	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
37	Elec P&L 5s 2030	78⅞	78⅛	78⅛
1	Empire Dis E 5s '52	103½	102⅞	103⅛
4	Fed Water 5½s '54	90	90	90
48	Fla P&L 5s '54	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
23	Fla Pow 4s '66C	97⅞	97¼	97¼
9	Gen Pub S 5s '53	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
8	Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
7	Gen W Wk 5s '43A	92⅛	91⅛	91⅞
12	Geo Pow 5s '67	105⅝	105¼	105¼
4	Geo P&L 5s '78	72¾	72¼	72¾
1	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	68	68	68
1	Gobel 4½s '51A	66	66	66
1	Hall Pr 6s '47A	103¼	103¼	103¼
6	Heller (W)&Co 4s '46	102¼	102	102
5	Hous Ltg&P 3½s '66	110	110¼	110¼
1	Idaho Pow 3¾s'67	109	109	109
34	Ill Pow&L 6s'53 C	102	101⅞	101⅞
4	Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	94	92⅛	94
2	Ill Pow&L 6s'53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3	Ill Pow&L 5½s'54 B	103	102⅞	103
16	Ind E 5s'51 C	101⅛	100⅝	101
1	Ind Hyd El 5s'58	98	98	98
14	Ind Svc 5s'50	67⅛	67	67¼
2	Ind Svc 5s'63 A	67⅛	67	67
5	Indnapls Gas 5s'52	84	83⅛	83⅛
20	Inters Pow 6s'52	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
34	Inters Pow 5s'57	68⅛	67⅛	68
21	ILnters P Svc 4½s '58	100⅛	99⅞	100
14	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
17	It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛
2	Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	44½	44½	44½
2	Jer Cen P&L4½s'61C	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
12	Jer Cen P&L 5s'47 B	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	Kan Pow 5s '47 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
13	Ky Util 5s '69 I	100	99⅞	100
14	Ky Util 5s '61 H	100¼	100	100¼
1	Lake SupDP3½s '66A	108	108	108
3	Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	110½	110½	110½
2	Lib McN & L 5s '42	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	101	101	101
12	Lou P&L 5s '57	107	106⅞	106⅞
5	Marion Res P 4½s '52	105	105	105
8	Metro Ed 4s'71	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	Mid StPet 6½s'45a	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
4	MilwGLt4½s'67	100	100	100
4	Minn P&L 5s '55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
25	Miss P&L Co 5s'57	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
39	Miss Pow 5s'55	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛
2	Miss Riv P 5s '51	109	109	109
2	MoPubSvc 5s'60	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
1	NatP&L 6s 2026a	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
16	Neisner Bro 6s '48	109⅛	109¼	109¼
25	Nev CalE 5s'56	82	81¼	81⅞
5	N Eng G&E 5s 50	71⅛	71	71
8	N Eng G&E 5s48	72⅛	71⅞	71⅞
36	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	98	97⅛	98
22	N Eng Pow 5s 48	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
5	N Orl P S 6s 49 A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
1	N OrlP S 5s 42 st	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
11	NY Pow&Lt4½s67	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
19	NY St E&G4½s80	104⅛	104	104
5	NO Bos Lt P 3½s 47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
4	Nor ConUt5½s48A	55	54⅛	55
1	NorInd Pm S 5s 66C	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Nor'west El 6s 45 st	107	107	107
2	Nor'west P S 5s57	104	104	104
12	Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	110	109⅛	110
4	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	101¾	101⅛	101½
8	Pac G&E 6s '41 B	112⅛	112	112
1	Pac L&P 5s '42	113	113	113
33	Pac P&L 5s '55	90⅞	90¼	90⅞
19	Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	100	99¾	100
1	Pen Cen P&L 5s '79	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Pen El 5s '62 H	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
6	Pen-Oh Ed 6s '50	107	107	107
8	Pen-Oh Ed 5½s '59	105	105	105
1	Pen Pub S 6s '47C	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1	Pen Wat&P 5s '40	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	99⅛	99	99⅛
9	Peo Gas L&C 4s '41D	100¾	100½	100¾
2	Phila El P 5½s'72	113⅛	112¾	113⅛
4	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	79½	79⅛	79½
2	Portland G&C 5s '40	75	74	75
26	Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2	Pub Sv NJ 6s ct	155⅛	155⅛	155⅛
73	Pug Sd P&L 5½s '49	93⅞	93⅛	93⅞
12	Pug Sd P&L 5s '50 C	90⅞	89⅞	90⅞
3	Pug Sd P&L 4½s '50 D	87	87	87
4	Queens Bor G 5½s '52	91	91	91
6	Safe Hr W 4½s '79	108½	108½	108½
5	Scripps 5½s '43	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
21	SE P&L 6s 2025A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7	South Car Pow 5s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
16	So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4	SoCalEd 3¾s '60	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
2	SoCalEd 3¾s '60B	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
17	SoCalEd 3s '60	108 31-32	108 31-32	108 31-32
10	SoCnty G Cal 4½s '68	104	104	104
7	SolndRy4s '51	42½	42¼	42½
4	Spalding 5s '89	58	58	58
4	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	64⅞	64	64⅞
3	Stand G & E 6s '51	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
2	Stand G & E 6s '57	65	65	65
2	Stand G & E 6s '66	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛
6	Stand Inv 5½s '39	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10	Stand P & L 6s '57	64⅞	64	64⅞
2	Starrett Corp 5s '50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
20	Tenn El P 5s '56	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	Tex El S 5s '60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
18	Tex P & L 6s 2022 A	112	112	112
3	Tex P & L 5s '56	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
14	Tide Wat P5s'79A	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
13	Twin CRT 5½s'52A	64⅛	64	64⅛
3	Ulen&Co6s'50 4th st	40½	40⅛	40½
9	Unit L&P 6½s'74	83⅛	83	83
15	Unit L&P 6s'75	80	79⅞	80
11	Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
8	Unit L&Ry 6s'32A	117	116⅞	117
2	Unit L&Ry 6s'73A	79⅛	79	79⅛
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1	Virg Pub S 6s'46	94	94	94
6	Virg P S 5½s'46A	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
2	Virg Pub S 5s'50B	98	97⅛	98
22	Waldorf-Ast 5s'54	17⅛	17	17⅛
3	Wash Wat P 5s'60	104 13-32	104	104 13-32
1	Wisc P&L 4s '66A	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
15	York Rys 5s '37	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
12	York Rys 5s 47 st	93	93	93

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
2	Baden C Mun 7s 51	19¼	19	19¼
6	Cauca Val 7s '48	15¼	15	15¼
6	Danzig Port 6½s'52	23	21¾	23
4	Ercole M El 6½s'53A	39	39	39
1	First Boh Gl W 7s'57	25	25	25
2	Ger C Mun 7s '47	18½	18½	18½
1	Ger C Mun 6s '47	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
1	Hamburg El 7s' 35	25	25	25
5	Mafeld M&S 7s'41	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
1	Pied Hy-El 6½s'60A	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
10	Rio de Jan 6½s'59	8¼	8⅛	8¼

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1938. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Trade in Cotton Cloth Is Active; Prices Advance

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—In spite of the annual midyear inventory period which usually makes cotton gray goods markets rather quiet in June and July, buying continued moderately active during the past week regardless of the holiday, and prices continued to make progress upward. Buyers were deeply impressed with the cheerful, confident attitude of sellers, in contrast with the deep pessimism of the spring markets, and the steady advance in prices has forced them to replenish and cover their forward requirements without delay, lest they should miss the rise completely.

Backed by the heavy curtailment of production now in effect among print cloth mills, sellers have steadily pushed up prices, and sales totals have been large in spite of the uninterrupted climb in quotations. A recent canvass of mill stocks on hand and unfilled orders on the books showed the latter to exceed the stocks on hand, so that the problem of burdensome inventories has definitely been solved.

Sales Hold Up

Sales of the past week are reported to have fallen but very slightly under the current week's output from the looms, and a significant development was the frequent requests, from buyers having July-August delivery goods on order, to ship the entire yardage at once if possible, or to anticipate delivery dates to the utmost of the mills' ability.

Print cloths again proved one of the centers of interest, and sales of 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares were especially impressive. Goods for August-September shipment were wanted, but most mills declined to accept commitments beyond August, and much July-August business was put through at 6⅛ to 6¼ cents, the bulk of it being done at the higher figure.

Shade cloth numbers were sought in some quantity, and buyers found them hard to get for the wanted deliveries and were forced to pay full mill asking prices. There was also good trading in a number of specialty constructions in the print cloth field.

Sheetings were firm but did not sell in as large volume as print cloths. Prices stiffened all along the line, however, and more especially on the narrow constructions, which previously had been somewhat neglected.

Carded broadcloths showed marked activity, and the 36½ inch 5-yard 80x60s sold in especially large volume, mostly at 5 cents.

Heavy Goods Active

Heavy goods showed further ability to arouse buyers' interest and thousands of yards of three leaf twills were engaged for deliveries extending through August.

In the fine goods section of the market sizable trading in combed lawns was reported, with prices firm at 5⅞ cents for 40-inch 9 yard 78x72s, and 6⅞ cents for 40 inch 8.50 yard 88x80s. Organdies also sold in some quantity at 4½ to 4⅝ cents for 11 yard 68x56s. Dimities also sold in moderate amounts at slightly higher prices, and business was also reported in marquisettes, in dotted swiss, and similar fabrics besides an impressive quantity of combed voiles which brought 4⅝ and 4¾ cents for 60x52s, slack twist and medium twist respectively.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS (S) (2.40)	35¼	37¼
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16⅜	18⅜
Bank of New York (14)	413	423
Bankers Trust (2)	53	55
Brooklyn Trust (4)	71⅜	76⅜
Central Hanover Bank & Tr (4)	98	101
Chase National (1.40)	33¼	35¼
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	47⅛	49⅛
Commercial (8)	175	171
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	12¾	14¼
Corn Exchange Bank & Trust (3)	56⅜	57⅜
Empire Trust (.60)	11⅜	12⅜
First National (Boston) (2)	1785	1835
Guaranty Trust 1 (2)	260	265
Irving Trust (.60)	11	12
Manufacturers Trust (2)	38½	40½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52⅜	54⅜
National City (1)	26	27½
New York Trust (5)	108	111
Public (1½)	29¼	30¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	4	5
Insurance Company Stocks		
Aetna Casualty (3a)	105	109
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	47½	49½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	30⅜	32⅜
American Equitable (1.20)	20⅝	22⅝
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	13⅛	14⅝
American Reinsurance (1.60)	41	43
American Reserve (1½)	25⅜	27¼
American Surety (2½)	50	52
Automobile (1a)	34¼	36¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	6⅞	7⅞
Carolina (1.30)	27⅛	28¾
City of ew York (1.20)	23⅜	25⅛
Connecticut General Life (.80)	27⅜	29½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	31⅞	33⅞
Fidelity & Deposit (4)	126½	129
Firemen's Newark (.40)	9½	10⅞
Frank Fire (1a)	29⅜	31⅜
General Reinsurance (1a)	41	44
Georg Home (1a)	23⅛	25⅛
Glens Falls (1.60)	39⅛	41⅛
Globe & Republic (⅛)	10⅛	12
Globe & Rut	18⅛	21⅛
Great American Insurance (1a)	27	28⅞
Hanover (1.20)	26⅛	27⅞
Hartford Fire (2)	77	80
Home Fire Sec	1	2
Home Insurance (1.20a)	32	34
Homestead (1)	18⅛	19¾
Knickerbocker (.60)	9½	10½
Lincoln Fire	2⅛	2⅞
Maryland Casualty	2⅞	3⅞
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	56¼	58¼
Merc Ins Pr	3	4⅛
National Fire (2)	60	62
National Liberty (.20a)	7⅛	8⅛
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	48
New York Fire (1)	15⅛	16⅞
Nor East Ins	4⅛	5⅛
North River (1)	25	26⅞
Phoenix (2a)	75⅛	79⅛
Providence Wash (1)	34⅛	36⅛
Rep Ins Tex (1.20)	25⅞	27
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	26⅞	28
Rhode Island Insurance	3	4⅛
St Paul Fire (8)	226	232
Springfield (4½a)	118⅛	121⅛
Sun Life (15)	370	420
Travelers (16)	460	470
U S Fid & G (1)	20⅛	21⅞
U S Fire (2)	50	52
Westchester (1.20a)	34⅛	36⅛

aAls oextra or extras. gDeclared or paid so far this year. ePaid last year.

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September	11.30	11.42	11.30	11.3[illegible]	11.24
December	11.54	11.70	11.54	11.6[illegible]	11.55
March	11.78	11.90	11.78	11.90	11.80

Construction Contracts in Six Months Increase 31 Per Cent

Argentina Against Public Works To Further Recovery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The Ortiz Government has provided an exception to the general South American attitude toward expanding public works to stimulate national activity. Finance Minister Pedro Groppo, in his annual report, warned that this class of government operation was an extravagance and a danger to the country. He declared himself an irreconcilable opponent to "bonded production."

The setback to 1938 budgetary finance, the effect of poor harvests on export economy, caused the Government to transfer 106,400,000 pesos from the exchange profits fund to avert a collapse of the public works plan.

This operation demonstrated once again how much national finance in recent years has depended upon manipulation of the foreign value of the peso. Profits in 1938 were 73,000,000 pesos. Total unused profits up to the end of that year were nearly 200,000,000 pesos.

Debt Increases

Minister Groppo reported that the public debt—consolidated, floating and short-term—totaled 4,279,700,000 pesos at the end of last year, an increase of 364,500,000 pesos on 1937 and including 54,100,000 pesos of the Municipality.

On the ordinary 1938 budget, he reported, economies and improved revenue reduced the estimated deficit from 77,100,000 to an actual 15,100,000 pesos. That is not the whole story, however. There were special expenses to be covered by bond issues, whose flotation was precluded by market conditions. There was a year-end balance of nearly 200,000,000 pesos in unissued bonds.

Reading between the lines, the Treasury had to perform some financial acrobatics to keep the budgetary ball rolling. The big difference due to unmarketed bonds was covered by short term loans abroad and utilization of exchange profits. These will be returned when the market can absorb bonds.

There are indications that a shrewd and manipulating hand is still necessary at the Treasury. There is a shortage of money to meet current expenses. It has been suggested that even the recent dollar loan imposed on American automobile importers was designed as much to relieve domestic budgetary pressure as to placate foreign interests. National manufacturing and importing circles have blamed an empty treasury on large government payments to guarantee minimum wheat prices.

Economy Not Practiced

Hitherto, economy, although much talked of, has not been radically practiced. Both President Ortiz and Finance Minister Groppo are economists of the old school—that is to say, they believe in retrenchment—but bureaucracy is too deep-rooted to permit any serious pruning.

The country, therefore, is dependent once again on its proverbial luck. It looks as if another good year has arrived. There have been satisfactory harvests. Maize is moving rapidly and well. A steady rise in wheat, if promises materialize, will reduce Government subsidy payments to the farmers.

If foreign trade continues as it has begun, there will be an exports excess of more than 300,000,000 pesos—a figure usually regarded as sufficient to avoid foreign exchange difficulties and insure budgetary equilibrium at home.

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John D. Biggers
President of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Reveals Sharp Rise In Half Year Net

TOLEDO (AP)—The Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co., a leading producer of plate glass, reported for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $2,654,814, equal to $1.06 a share on the common stock, contrasted with a net loss of $421,880 in the first half of 1938.

The indicated profit for the second quarter was $882,034, equal to about 37 cents a share, compared with $1,772,780, or 69 cents a share in the first three months. For the second quarter last year the indicated loss was $50,352.

John D. Biggers, President, said the company's business improved moderately in May and June after an early spring drop.

Directors declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common stock, the same as the preceding quarterly payment. The payment is due Sept. 15 to holders of record Aug. 31.

The company has plants at Parkersburg and Charleston, W. Va., Shreveport, La., Rossford, Ohio, and Ottawa, Ill.

Steel Operations Rebound to 50 P. C. Operating Schedule

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—A normal post-holiday rebound has put the steel industry back to a 50 per cent of capacity operating rate for the current week, Iron Age reported in its weekly review today.

"This rise in operations is occurring," said the trade journal, "despite the strike of tool and die makers at General Motors plants, which has crippled work on 1940 models and has held up some steel releases.

"Coinciding with the improvement in steel operations, scrap markets have turned stronger. The Iron Age scrap composite price has gained 8 cents to $14.79 a ton, recovering the ground lost since the second week of June and being only 50 cents below its peak for the year."

Iron Age placed steel ingot production for the first half of the year at 18,629,927 gross tons against 10,788,583 tons for the same period last year. The average rate was 52.74 per cent compared with 31.08 per cent.

Pig iron production for the six months was estimated at 12,522,369 gross tons against 7,873,026 tons for the like period last year.

RFC Loan Reported For Willys-Overland

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The Toledo Blade said: The Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., had been granted a $2,500,000 loan by the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

"Both RFC and W-O officials refused to confirm or deny that approval was given June 27 following negotiations of several weeks duration. RFC officials explained that information on all industrial loans is kept confidential except for a monthly report to Congress.

"It is understood the loan will provide $1,500,000 in working capital, for the company to use immediately to continue its employment and carry out its expansion program, and $1,000,000 for new tools and dies for a new model which will be marketed in 1940."

Building of Homes In Half Year Best Since 1929 Period

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The dollar volume of residential building contracts let during the first six months of 1939 was greater than for any similar period since 1929, while the six months' contract total of $644,527,000 in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains was 61 per cent greater than the total for the first half of 1938 and 25 per cent greater than that for the same period in 1937, according to figures released here by the Dodge Statistical Research Bureau.

All sections of the country participated in the building increases, the jump ranging from 19 per cent in New England to 125 per cent in the Cleveland area, the report says, adding that out of a $245,000,000 increase over the 1938 period, $181,000,000 came from private residential building and $64,000,000 came from public housing projects.

Non-residential building is reported to have also shown an increase over the first six months of 1938, with a total of $516,579,000, as compared with $433,220,000 last year. This was a 19 per cent increase. In the non-residential classification, public contract volume increased 42 per cent and private contracts increased two per cent.

Residential, non-residential and heavy engineering contracts awarded in the 1939 first half together aggregated $1,699,364,000, an increase of 31 per cent over a year ago.

"Present indications point to a good construction volume during the remainder of the year, although comparisons with the corresponding months of 1938 will be less spectacular than in the past six months," said Thomas S. Holden, vice-president of the Dodge concern, in commenting on the construction outlook. "The second half of 1938 was a period of steadily mounting volume after a slack period in the first half, whereas the month-by-month trend this year is following the more usual seasoned pattern. . . .

"Even with an ever-narrowing spread between 1939 and 1938 monthly totals from now on, the year will probably close as the sixth consecutive one of construction volume increases."

Roosevelt Approves $100,000,000 For Financing Exports

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt expressed approval of the Senate Banking Committee's recommendation that the Export-Import Bank be authorized to lay out $100,000,000 for financing exports.

Originally, Mr. Roosevelt had urged a $500,000,000 program of loans to foreign nations. In discussing the change at his press conference, he said he believed it was satisfactory.

The substitution was made as a concession to critics of the foreign loan proposal.

Mr. Roosevelt also told inquiring reporters that:

He would not take up for a long time the question of appointing a successor to Claude A. Swanson, late Secretary of the Navy.

He favored continuation of the Senate committee investigating violations of civil liberties.

He had never heard of a democratic meeting in Rochester, N. Y., in which the political activities of Thomas Corcoran, one of his advisors, had been attacked. Mr. Roosevelt asked a reporter what those political activities were and whether any had been mentioned at the meeting. Informed that some had been mentioned, he said he would have to have more information before commenting.

Power Production 10.5 P. C. Above '38

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electric power during the week ended July 8 totaled 2,077,956,000 kilowatthours, a drop of 9.7 per cent from 2,300,268,000 in the preceding week but 10.5 per cent ahead of 1,881,298,000 in the comparable 1938 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England 9.3, Middle Atlantic 11.6, Central Industrial 13.6, West Central 4.3, Southern States 8.4, Rocky Mountain 15.8, Pacific Coast 7.6.

New York Air Brake Co. Shows 6 Months' Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Air Brake Co. has resumed dividends on its capital stock and at the same time reported a net profit of $216,291 for the six months ended June 30 compared with net loss of $220,272 in the like period last year.

The dividend, amounting to 50 cents, is the first ordered since March 1, 1938, when 25 cents was distributed. It is payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 21.

The company, which specializes in railroad equipment, has its principal plant at Watertown, N. Y.

U. S. Lead Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Refined lead production in the United States for May totaled 42,302 short tons compared with 43,036 in April and 214,076 for the five months ended May 31, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. World production was 153,692 tons against 152,491 for April and 757,618 for the five months.

Planting of Flax Increases Rapidly in Western States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EL CENTRO, Calif.—California farmers are doing their best to make the United States independent of foreign flaxseed supplies. Now that Texas and Arizona farmers are pitching in to help them, the goal is in sight.

Imperial Valley this summer is harvesting 42,000 acres of Punjab flax, a variety grown primarily for seed and differing a great deal from linen flax. Farther north in the Golden State, San Joaquin Valley has 60,000 acres. Arizona's Yuma Valley has 10,000 acres, and districts farther east in the Copper State are getting interested in the new crop.

These California and Arizona areas will plant much larger acreages next fall, for 1940 threshing. But they are not counting on any such expansion as Texas. In the southern part of the Lone Star State, mostly in Zavala county southwest of San Antonio, they have harvested 15,000 acres in April. Although the yields are only a third of what they are out here, farmers say that there is more money in flax than in cotton and much less worry about labor. So they are planning all the way from 150,000 to 250,000 acres for the next season, according to Californians who have been down there investigating.

Imports Are Large

Since this country now imports 22,000,000 bushels of flaxseed annually from Argentina, Australia, India and other lands, and the price over the years ranges around $2 a bushel, the rise of our domestic flaxseed industry may have serious effects on international trade. Farmers are pleased over having found a new paying crop. They point out that it would take 733,000 acres of western irrigated land, yielding at the California average of 30 bushels, to produce 22,000,000 bushels; it would require nearly 2,000,000 acres yielding at the Texas rate.

Therefore, any attempt to cancel or reduce the present import duties of 65 cents a bushel on flaxseed, 4.5 cents a pound on linseed oil, is likely to meet with stubborn resistance from American agriculture.

America's present production of around 8,000,000 bushels a year comes largely from the North Midwest States, such as Minnesota and the Dakotas. Yields are low, compared with even those of Texas, and no expansion is expected there.

Flax Crowding Cotton

Yields in San Joaquin Valley are not greatly different from what they are here. Arizona's Yuma Valley is averaging under 30 bushels, since most of the growers are inexperienced, but guarantees to do better next time. In another year flax will have crowded cotton entirely out of that area.

The price is about $1.75 a bushel laid down in Los Angeles. Western seed commands a premium of 10 cents a bushel over the Minneapolis market because its oil content is 10 per cent higher. It is predicted that a crushing mill will eventually be built here, since there is a strong demand from valley cattle feeders for the high-protein meal left after the oil is extracted.

Cost of growing and harvesting flax is about $18 an acre. Except that greater weed vigilance is required, it is no more difficult to grow than wheat or barley, and about the same implements are required.

Little Trader on Stock and Curb Exchanges Buys More Than He Sells

WASHINGTON (AP)—A survey by the Securities Commission showed that during recent years the little trader on the New York stock and curb exchanges had been buying more stocks than they sold, while professional traders were on the selling side of the market.

The study covered the period from early 1935 to June 30, 1938.

The report said that during the early part of the price decline from April to August, 1937, net selling of exchange members increased, while the little traders were the principal net buyers.

As the price decline took on momentum from August, 1937 to April, 1938, the bulk of the net selling came from round-lot dealings of domestic non-exchange members, notably investment companies. Round-lot trading consists of transactions of 100 shares or multiples thereof.

During this price shrinkage stock exchange members were also net sellers.

On the other hand, the odd-lot, or small traders were "almost the only net purchasers."

In Wall Street there is an old maxim that the time to sell is when the little fellow is buying, and conversely that the time to buy is when the small trader is selling.

The analysis also disclosed that during the price rise from 1935 to late 1936 net selling on the New York Stock Exchange came from domestic non-members trading in round-lots, while net purchases were made principally by foreign investors.

In the latter part of the rise, from November, 1936 to March, 1937 the supply of stock came mainly from members initiating their trades off the exchange floor, while net purchases of small traders were added to foreign buying.

Wall St. Brokers' Half Year Scrimpy As Trading Slumps

NEW YORK (AP) — The half year of 1939 ended June 30, proved a gloomy one for the Wall Street brokers who depend upon the buying and selling of stocks for a living.

A total of only 108,771,505 shares changed hands in the New York Stock Exchange compared with 119,186,218 in the similar period of 1938 and 230,388,657 in 1937. Brokers recalled that the full year of 1938 turned out the lowest volume since 1924.

Bonds likewise failed to move with great velocity. The total was $837,333,675, face value. In 1938, a bad year, sales were $875,905,605 and in 1937 they amounted to $1,717,811,000.

What brokers thought of the value of their membership in the New York Stock Exchange may be deduced from the fact the lowest price paid for one in the six months was $51,000 which equaled the 20-year low set in 1938. The highest price was $70,000 compared with $75,000 last year. In 1929 there were transfers of memberships at $625,000.

Shenango Furnace Co. May Buy Hunter Steel Plant

PITTSBURGH (AP) — Arrangements for the sale of the Hunter Steel Company's Neville Island plant and part of its equipment to the Shenango Furnace Company for $1,187,000 have been announced.

The sale will mark the entry of the Shenango firm into the Pittsburgh district. Its operations have ben confined largely to the Shenango Valley and Youngstown area.

The Hunter company will continue in the structural steel business, leasing part of the plant from Shenango and retaining $150,000 worth of equipment, patents and licenses.

In payment for the plant, Hunter will receive from Shenango iron ore tonnage worth $287,000 and nine notes for $100,000 each. The Pittsburgh Coke & Iron Company, which owns about 47 per cent of the Hunter company stock, will convert the iron ore into pig iron for the Hunter firm.

The sale will be submitted for final approval at a meeting of stockholders August 15.

Zinc Output Drops

NEW YORK (AP)—Zinc production in the United States for May totaled 42,302 short tons compared with 43,036 in April and 214,076 for the five months ended May 31, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. World production was 153,692 tons against 152,491 for April and 757,618 for the five months.

Legislation to End Tax Exempts This Session Unlikely

WASHINGTON (AP)—Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee expressed belief that legislation recommended by the Treasury to prohibit future issuance of tax-exempt securities would be sidetracked until next session, thus eliminating another adjournment barrier.

The committee concluded public hearings on the proposal after receiving testimony from John W. Hanes, Under Secretary of the Treasury, that the exemptions interfered with the flow of investment capital into private enterprise and undermined the effectiveness of "our progressive tax system."

Sees No Bill This Year

Announcing that the committee would meet behind closed doors Wednesday to determine whether to press for action at this session, Mr. Doughton told newsmen he thought the question was too involved and the time before adjournment too short to get a bill through.

"It may be made part of a general tax revision measure to be drafted for the next session," he added.

Mr. Hanes appeared before the committee for the second time in two weeks to answer opposition testimony, chiefly from representatives of state and local governments. They contended that elimination of tax-exempt securities would greatly increase the cost of their financing and place the states "at the mercy of the Federal Government."

"They have told you," Mr. Hanes said, "that the effect of eliminating tax-exempt securities for the future would be to ruin local finances and that it would be impossible to carry on local government. . . .

"We do not believe any such result would flow from the proposed legislation or that there is any substantial basis for such fears."

Comments on La Guardia

Mr. Hanes said the Treasury estimated the maximum increase in cost to state and local governments would be $105,000,000 and would be spread over a period of 50 years so that "absorption into the budget should not be difficult."

Mr. Hanes recalled that Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York described some of Mr. Hanes' earlier testimony as "wild and cockeyed."

"The mayor is fighting the multiplication table," the Treasury official said. "Unfortunately his faulty arithmetic has placed him in the uncomfortable position of acting as the champion of an entrenched special interest which is profiting from an injustice to the great mass of citizens."

Mr. Doughton remarked he had been "astounded by the defiant threat" of La Guardia to "tax every bit of real estate the Federal Government owns in New York City" is the city's bonds were taxed.

"Do you think that threat is sufficient to warrant the Congress from abandoning the proposal?" Mr. Doughton asked Mr. Hanes.

"In my humble opinion, the answer is 'no,'" Mr. Hanes replied, adding he believed La Guardia would have "a good deal of trouble making good on that threat."

Heaviest Exports Of U. S. Copper In Years Is Predicted

NEW YORK (AP) — Some of the heaviest exports of copper from United States mines in years have been forecast in mining circles as a result of extensive buying the last few days.

French interests were reported to have placed with American companies the biggest foreign order since World War days—29,000 tons. It was said this order would be supplied largely from metal mined in this country. Previously, French users had ordered 21,000 tons to be obtained from foreign-produced supplies. The value of the combined tonnage was put at $11,500,000.

Exports of domestic copper last year increased to 125,000 tons, the largest since 1934, but market authorities said the force of foreign armament demand seemed to be reaching the American market in larger measure than ever before since the arms race began. Revival of industry generally in England, France, Germany and other countries, it was pointed out, has contributed to record-breaking consumption of the metal abroad.

Since the copper buying wave got started at the end of June, total sales were reported to have topped 164,000 tons for the domestic market, the largest in a year or more. This total did not include the French purchases.

Sales tapered off today, market reports said, but the domestic price held around 10.25 cents a pound and the export quotation around 10.40 cents.

American-mined copper dominated the world markets for many years until the development of low-cost producers in Canada and South Africa starting around 1929 and 1930.

Foreign Owned Investment Concern Begins Operations

NEW YORK (AP)—The Swiss American Corp., a new company with capital subscribed mainly by foreign interests, began operations in the investment securities business today.

The board of directors is composed of Daniel F. Norton, J. Straessle and George N. Lindsay, partner in the banking firm of Speyer & Co., which ended its 100-year history June 30.

Subscription of capital of $2,500,000 and capital surplus of $500,000 was under the auspices of the Credit Suisse, of Zurich, Switzerland, founded in 1856.

Studebaker's Sales Best Since 1928

CHICAGO (AP)—Second quarter sales of the Studebaker Corporation of South Bend, Ind., were the largest for any three months since 1928, Paul G. Hoffman, President, reported. June sales of the corporation were the largest for the month in 11 years.

Factory sales last month were 11,122 passenger car and trucks, compared with 3,067 units in the like 1938 month. Second quarter factory sales totaled 33,430 units compared with 10,305 in the same period last year. Sales for the first half of 1939 were 53,176 compared with 20,478 units in the corresponding period last year.

N. Y. C. Bonds Sold To Yield 2.794 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—A banking group headed by the National City Bank was awarded $35,000,000 of New York City corporate stock and serial bonds at a net interest cost to the city of 2.794 per cent, comptroller Joseph D. McGoldrick announced.

Mr. McGoldrick added that considering the average maturity of more than 21 years, the rate bid was one of the most attractive ever received by the city.

Champion Paper Plans To Expand Texas Mill

HAMILTON, Ohio (AP) — The Champion Paper & Fiber Co. announced plans for a $3,000,000 addition to its mill in Houston, Texas, and a stock increase of which Time, Inc., magazine publishers would purchase $1,000,000, if approved.

A letter to stockholders also indicated the firm was considering retirement of $10,007,000 in outstanding 4¾ per cent debentures through loans and sale of first mortgage bonds, including bonds to "certain insurance companies."

Stockholders were asked to approve an increase from 85,000 to 115,000 shares in cumulative preferred stock, and will meet Aug. 8 to consider the proposal.

FRB Says Reserve Banks' Cut in U. S. Holdings Technical

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board announced that the 12 Federal Reserve banks had reduced their holdings of Federal securities by $13,378,000 because of technical conditions in the money markets.

Although the reduction, which brought the banks' investments in government securities to $2,551,000,000 was the first in years, a formal board statement said, "this action is in response to technical conditions in the bill market and does not represent a change in general credit policy."

Ordinarily, the Reserve Banks sell government securities only when they want to decrease the amount of idle money in the Reserve System member banks by inducing the banks to buy some of the government securities owned by the Reserve Bank.

In this case, it was explained that the board was unable to replace its holding of a block of maturing 91-day Treasury bills except at a no-yield basis. For several weeks, the Treasury has been selling $100,000,000 worth of 91-day bills on a discount basis at prices ranging from $99.997 to $100 per $100 unit.

Since these bills do not bear interest, the purchaser of a bill at a price of $100 gets no compensation for loaning the Treasury money for three months.

The situation was anticipated by the Reserve Board's open market committee last December when it voted over the objections of Chairman Marriner S. Eccles, not to replace securities when available only on such terms.

The weekly Federal Reserve statement also showed that the lendable excess reserves of the 12 banks increased $10,000,000 to a total of $4,240,000,000 in the week ended June 28.

The board's statement showed member bank reserve balances increased $17,000,000. Excess reserves of member banks on June 28 were estimated to be approximately $4,240,000,000, an increase of $10,000,000 for the week.

Carloadings Show Increase of 7.8 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Carloadings of revenue freight during the first half of this year exceeded by 1,112,490 cars the loadings for the same period in 1938.

The Association of American Railroads reported that loadings in the first 26 weeks this year totaled 15,343,122 compared with 14,230,630 in the same period last year. The year's loadings were an increase of 7.8 per cent over last year, but a decrease of 19.4 as compared with 1937.

Machine Tool Sales Prospects Declared Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Machine tool sales promise to be good throughout the summer, according to Burnham Finney in the current issue of American Machinist. Builders did a whopping month's business in June, and pending inquiries indicate heavy bookings during July and August. Chief support has come from foreign buyers, particularly from England and France. Further contracts from abroad loom large. The volume of domestic orders, too, is on the up side.

Apart from the Government's machinery purchases for defense purposes, which add up to an impressive total, private industry's buying is showing a little increase here and there. Further gains are expected the next 60 days. Companies in the aircraft industry still are leading sources of machine tool business. Most machine tool companies are operating two or three shifts, and deliveries are lengthening as orders pile up.

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YOU can be successful selling our exclusive Hollywood styled dresses, suits and coats. Made from Caltex original fabrics. Club women, business and professional women, former attorneys, nurses, dressmakers, many Monitor readers are among those who make good commissions representing this sound, well-rated company. Write Calter Sportswear Co., 3138 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
(Continued)

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Quiet and restful, near to places of interest; fresh milk and vegetables, home-made bread. Rte. 3. Tel. Twin Mts. 1-23. Prop. MRS. NELLIE TEMPLE.

SCITUATE, MASS., 45 minutes south of Boston, wooded Mann Hill overlooking Massachusetts Bay; exclusive guest house; cottages; bathing; $25 up. HOOD HOUSE, Egypt, Mass.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake. Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery; all modern improvements; home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

WHITE HOUSE on beautiful South River near Annapolis; ideal for restful vacation; swimming beach on premises; food unsurpassed; $15 per week. MRS. L. W. KRAPISH, Riva, Md.

SUMMER RENTALS

CAPE COD—4-rm. bungalow, screened porch, 2 sides; bathing. H. E. W., 10 Prescott Street, Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 9037—Kir. 6592. July only.

EAST HARBOR
Cape Cod cottages, directly on private beach, completely furnished, continuous hot water, all electric kitchen, fireplace, maid service; $10.00 daily, $60.00 weekly. For reservations write H. F. MAYO, Provincetown, Mass., or phone Provincetown 335.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BOSTON—Summer classes, July 10-Aug. 18; Grades 7-12; make up your school work with competent teacher; low cost. COM. 8056.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-3327, 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Your
Fire and Automobile
INSURANCE
SEE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
63 No. Munn Ave. Or. 3-7136

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 6-7575

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

Henry Hornecker FLORIST INC.
MEMBER OF F. T. D. A.
75-77 CENTRAL AVE.
Near Grove St. OR 3-1244

ELIZABETH

Rose's Beauty Salon
Specializing in Permanent Waves
Beauty Culture in All Its Branches
311 Morris Avenue
Elizabeth, N. J.
Phone EL. 2-6591

HACKENSACK

Shirlbee Shops
Dresses—Coats
Suits—Hats
216-218 MAIN STREET

SAUNDERS
Jewelers
Nationally Advertised
Quality Merchandise
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S
LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

MAPLEWOOD

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
House Paint and Artists' Materials
179 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4714

BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires Batteries Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Avenue, Corner Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

Old Woman in the Shoe
HOT IRON NAME TAPES
For Camp and College
NO SEWING — BOIL PROOF
100 for 75c, 150 for $1.00, 200 for $1.25
Mail Orders Filled
157 MAPLEWOOD AVE. SO. 2-9691

MILLBURN

TALMADGE Esso STATIONS
BUY AT THE Esso SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0081
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Order Coal from
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Rd., Montclair
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
CANAL COAL COMPANY
Selling "Old Company's Lehigh" Coal
(Pure Black Anthracite—No Coloring)

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
10 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

C. Johnson & Co., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont. 2-6208 9 Midland Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Delicious Meals
THE OLD ROAD COFFEE HOUSE
80 Church St., Montclair
Mo. 2-9532 Established 1927

LOUIS HARRIS
FOUNDED 1875
Montclair's Department Store

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7262

Woodruff JEWELERS
EST. 1914
SILVERSMITHS
Formerly with Tiffany
20 Church Street Montclair, N. J.

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 8-1000, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK

YOUNGS
60 years of selling quality merchandise

VISIT THE
Bertha Luise Art Linen and GIFT SHOP
209 New York Avenue
Near Vocational School Tel. 4257-W

NUTLEY

BETSY ROSS
BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 Passaic Avenue, Nutley
MACHINELESS PERMANENT
$3 and $6.50
Partial Permanent $2.50 up
Tel. Nutley 2-1242

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 2-1838 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

Painter and Decorator
J. SCHNEIDER
226 Waverly Place SO. 2-2260

GLOVER'S
Esso Service Stations
AT YOUR SERVICE
Drive in any time to have your battery, oil or tires checked.
Reliable Repair Service
68 W. So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-9798
644 So. Centre St. SO. 4-6643

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.
Wayne County Applesauce . . 3 cans 29c
Kemp's Sun-Rayed Tomato Juice, 3 cans 20c
Lucky Strike Shrimp . . . . . 2 cans 35c
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4600

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

Stencheverz
SMART SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
38 Lexington Ave. Passaic, N. J. 188 Main St. Hackensack, N. J.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING
ZORIC Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV
KOPPERS ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

M. E. Willoughby
FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

The
Gossard Corset Shop
We Have All Types of Foundation Garments
Tel. Plfd. 6-2132 186 E. Front St.

RED BANK

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fine Groceries
Fruits—Vegetables
DAVIDSON BROS.
45 Broad St. Phone 3262

Quality Furniture
ACME FURNITURE CO.
Complete Home Furnishers
Tel. 2104 135-137 Monmouth St.

Formfit and
W. B. Foundations
Corselettes and Girdles
ALICE MING CORSET SHOP
86 Broad St. Second Floor Opp. Strand Theatre Tel. R. B. 760

MOKLERS BAKERY
Home of Quality
Bread, Pastries, Pies, Cakes
Tel. 252 49 Broad St.

SALE, Red Cross Shoes
Reduced to $5.45
Discontinued Styles
ALBERT S. MILLER SHOE CO.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Phone 1264

Admira Beauty Shop
EXPERTS
IN ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Telephone 1772
10 Broad Street
Red Bank, N. J.

Allen's Cleansers & Dyers Inc.
DeLuxe Dry Cleaning
(We Operate Our Own Plant)
24 W. Front St., Red Bank, N. J.
Phone 442

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-3760

RIDGEWOOD

ELECTRICAL SERVICE
SWEEPER REPLACEMENT PARTS
Vacuum and Washer Repairs
Walter J. Burnett
135 E. Ridgewood Ave.
Tel. RI. 6-2600

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
273 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

SPRINGFIELD

Chrysler-Plymouth Automobiles
General Repair Service
MORRIS AVENUE MOTOR CAR CO., Inc.
155 Morris Ave. Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

B. L. SCHLOSSER
Cleaner
White Linen Suits Returned in Their Original Whiteness and Weight
37 Union Pl. Sum. 6-2122-23

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

ZUSI'S SWEET SHOPPE
Formerly Noble's Sweet Shoppe
Abbotts De Luxe Ice Cream
Delicious Sandwiches and Salads
Full Line of Summer Candies
330 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-4154

TEANECK

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service To Meet Every Need

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place Your Insurance With Your Home Town Agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
790 Palisade Ave. Tea 6-8355

P. NAPOLI & SONS, INC.
Jewelers
454 Cedar Lane
208 Main St., Ft. Lee 330 Anderson Drive, Grantwood

TRENTON

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

WESTFIELD

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM HILL FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
240 E. 5th St. Tel. Plfd. 6-8362 Plainfield

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

INGRAM, Inc.
Complete Automobile Service
226 No. Ave., Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE 2-1166

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

WESTFIELD (Continued)

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

WEST NEW YORK

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
West New York, N. J.
Ford NEW AND USED CARS
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Distinctive Service

THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN

Appel JEWELER
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
552 Main St. Telephone 500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture — Elec. Refs. — Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

Cheeses of the World
HOLLAND
Delicious Gouda Cheese . . . . lb. 29c
Gouda Cheese Spread . . . . Package 19c
Finest Quality Aged Edam . . . . Each 1.19
Finest Quality Baby Edam . . . . Each 33c
FERENCE'S CHEESE SHOPPE
21 WEST BROAD STREET

CHESTER

Edgmont BEEF Co.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

LERMAN'S MARKET
"Better foods are better for you"
BIRDS EYE
COR. 4TH AND SPROUL STREET
Free Delivery—Chester 6104

ERIE

FORD E. O'DELL
Is Liquidating the
Charles T. Moyer Jewelry Store
24 WEST 10TH ST.
Merchandise will continue to be sold at cost and less.

Kitchens Tire Service, Inc.
FIRESTONE TIRES
Texaco and Keystone Gasoline
COMPLETE CAR SERVICE
Two Stations:
8th and Peach Sts. Ph. 23-691
26th and East Ave. Ph. 08-288

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store—Erie, Penna.
Advanced Sale Fur Coats
"1940" Styles
Buy on Lay Away
Convenient Payments

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
COMPLETE FOOD STORE
Centrally Located
State Street Food Market
816 STATE STREET

CARL H. MEISER
MEAT MARKET
Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables
Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
30 West Seventh St. Phone 23-637

ERIE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ice Cream for Parties
PULAKOS
926 State St.

HARRISBURG

Phone 2-4242 Curtains
FAME LAUNDRY
Rug Shampooing

Harolds VALLEY LINE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5239

Pomeroy's
Now in Progress
The Mid-Summer Sale of Fur Coats
Low Prices Air-Conditioned Salon
Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FANSLOW
"Tailored Clothes"
Stetson Hats
Ardmore Bryn Mawr

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

R&R
For Salads
BONED CHICKEN
For Sandwiches
Potted Ham and Potted Chicken
PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

PHILADELPHIA

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
We wish to acknowledge the fine patronage of Monitor readers and express our sincere gratitude for it.
H. L. GREEN COMPANY
Germantown and Chelten Avenues
Germantown's complete department store on one main floor

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

Taking in the Fair?
POMEROY'S
have large selections of smart luggage at prices that won't strain your travel budget.

SAYLOR'S
"PERFECT" BUTTER
2 lbs. 59c
The butter without an equal for fine rich flavor. Famous at Saylor's for 74 years. Every pound guaranteed or your money refunded.

Save Now in Our
Store-Wide Semi-Annual
CLEARANCE SALE
CROLL & KECK

Stewart-Warner and General Electric
Refrigerators and Appliances
Timken Oil Burners
DAVE GEIGER
668 Schuylkill Ave. Dial 41136

More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind

SCRANTON

All Summer Shoes Reduced!
Whites! Lights! Darks! Broken sizes but a good assortment of sizes!
Regularly to $8.75
$2, $3, $4, $5
The Heinz Store

COMPARE . . .
AND YOU WILL ALWAYS WEAR . . .
Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 North Washington Avenue

SCRANTON (Continued)

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
Besançon Florist
329 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2-6921

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Scranton
Pittston Wilkes-Barre

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
WESTPFAHL'S STORE
629-31 Pittston Ave. Phone 3-1154

HENRY KUCK
Art Store and Picture Framing
Window Shades and Venetian Blinds
318 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

C. Young your Hairdresser
MODERN EQUIPMENT—CHEERY SERVICE
Coal Exchange Building
TEL. 4-6022

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

"Every Day Is a Brick" In the Building of Life
—make 'em "Bricks of Thrift" and build a wall of plenty.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
SANITARY MILK CO.
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BEAUTY"
GOODYEAR TIRES ESSO
QUAKER STATE OILS
BROAD ST. TEL. SEWICKLEY 468

Hugh A. McMaster
"Flowers of Quality"
POTTERY
GLASSWARE
503 Beaver Street Tel. 788 and 789

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
Summer Materials Reduced

SWARTHMORE

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over A. & P. Store
Phone 1297

Get it here!
AEROTYPE
Esso
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1200

UPPER DARBY

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
FURS CLEANED AND STORED
7046 Marshall Road Blvd. 2525

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2731

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
Market Street Blvd. 1553

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Ave.
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 3500
Try Our Candy

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

PICKEREL

A pickerel eats one fifth of its weight in food every day. Five years, however, are required for one to attain a length of 18 inches. The largest ever caught was 26½ inches long, weighed 8¼ pounds. East of the Alleghenies, from Maine to Georgia, nearly every river, pond, or lake contains at least one species of pickerel.

Party Fun

A Funny Race

For this amusing race you need a number of pieces of tissue paper (about an inch and a half square), two tablespoons and two glasses. Divide all players into two lines. A man and a girl step up to a table at one end of the room on which you have placed the glasses and tablespoons.

At the word "Go" from the leader, they each grab a tablespoon and run to the other end of the room, where you have already placed the pieces of tissue paper. The idea is to pick up one piece of tissue paper from a pillow and carry it back on the spoon and put it into the empty glass, then return to pick up another piece, and so on, until all the tissue paper that was on the pillow is put into the glass.

This is not as simple as it sounds, as tissue paper is very light and will blow off the spoon if the players run too fast. The tissue must not be touched by anything but the spoon, and if it falls off it must be picked up by the spoon. Of course, the greater the distance between the glasses and the tissue paper, the more fun it is.

The first player to put three tissue papers in the glass wins for his side, and then the next player starts.— R. R. S., Denver, Colo.

Odds and Ends

"Boy" President

Theodore Roosevelt, who became President of the United States at 42, was the youngest Chief Executive in the Nation's history.

East of the Mississippi

Only one United States President was born west of the Mississippi River—Herbert Hoover.

A Word a Day

Adore (140:9)—*A-dore'* (*a* as in *sofa*, *o* long).

The Latin *ad*, "to," and *orare*, "to speak, pray," were combined in our word, which was first used in the sense of "to supplicate," and later "to worship." It is now properly used to mean "to reverence; pay homage to; honor devoutly."

Adoration is not expressed in language so much as in deeds—acts which show an intensely devout feeling. The one who adores is humble, and willing with all his heart to be worthy of the object of his adoration. That which is adored inspires only the loftiest thoughts.

Obviously, "adore" and "adorable" should not be cheapened by a trivial use. (No hat is really "adorable," for example; but it may be "smart," "chic," etc.)

Alleluia (Rev. 19:1,6) — Twist your tongue and enunciate it *al-e-lu'-ya* (long *u*) if you are a confirmed Websterian, following the latest edition. But practice with it if you would make it a glad, not a painfully pedantic, hosanna. Others will take refuge in the perfectly natural *al-e-loo'-ya*, recommended in the old Webster's. (Yes, and speed the day when dictionaries will cease trying to make us think that educated people easily and invariably sound long *u* after *l*!)

"Alleluia" came to us through a Greek transliteration (*alleluia*) of the Hebrew *halelu Jah*, "praise ye Jehovah" (hence "hallelujah").

Assimilated (272:4) — *A-sim'-ih-late-ed* (first *a* clipped-short, first *i* short, second clipped-short, second *a* long, *e* short; secondary stress on fourth syllable).

When we assimilate food (Latin *similis*, "like") it is made "like" us; that is, it becomes a very part of our bodily existence. On the other hand, when we assimilate an ideal, we become like it. Thus, the assimilation of material things tends only toward materiality; whereas the assimilation of spiritual things leads us toward spirituality.

"Be careful for nothing" (Phil. 4:6) — The Greek word translated "be careful" in this passage is rendered "take thought" in Matt. 6:25 ("Take no thought for your life . . ."); but in both instances a literal rendering would be "Do not worry." Hence Goodspeed translates: "Have no anxiety about anything"; and Moffatt, "Never be anxious."

Blasphemeth (Matt. 9:3)—The accent is on the second syllable, *blas-feem'-eth* (*a* short as in bat).

Cognizance (273:4)—*Kog'-nih-zanse* (*o* and *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

The Latin *cognoscere*, "to know," lies back of our word, which suggests "perception of facts, or conscious recognition."

Comprehended (John 1:5) — Englishes the Greek *katalambano*, "to possess; seize; overtake; obtain; perceive."

Contrariwise (130:28)—Preferably *kon'-trer-ih-wize* (*o*, *e*, and first *i* short, second *i* long; secondary stress on the last syllable).

Hypotheses (484:26)—*Hi-poth'-e-seez* (*i* long, *o* short, *e* as in debate, *ee* as in *feet*).

The Greek roots *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to put, place," impart to our word the meaning of "a subordinate proposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based." In logic, a hypothesis is an assumption which is tentatively accepted in order to account for something which cannot otherwise be explained. ("Hypotheses," of course, is the plural.)

Mutable (286:4), **immutable** (286:3)—*Mu'-ta-bl; ih-mu'-ta-bl.*

Whatever is mutable (Latin *mutare*, "to change") is unsettled inconstant, variable in form or nature. It is evident therefore that the word is applicable only to things material. Things real and eternal are immutable ("mutable" and the negative prefix *in*).

Note that "changeless" is applied to that which does not change; "immutable" designates that which cannot change.

Pedantic (351:2) — *Pe-dan'-tik* (*e* as in debate, *a* and *i* short).

One who is ostentatious regarding his knowledge, who emphasizes the trivialities of learning and insists on setting right those who are not so particular or slavish in details as he, may be rightly characterized as pedantic. Not only is a little knowledge a "dangerous thing," but with some, much knowledge is a devastating possession. It may take away all sense of values or an appreciation of the capabilities of others.

The word is derived from the Greek *pais*, "boy," thence through the Latin *paedagogus*; for the one who led the boy to and from school was at first considered the pedagogue. It seems a far cry from the pupil to the teacher, then to the displayer of erudition; but such transference of meaning is not infrequent in our language. (Note that "manufacture" no longer means "made by hand.")

Premise, conclusion (129:6)—*Prem'-iss; kon-kloo'-zhun.*

In the study of logic the student learns that a "conclusion" is commonly drawn from two "premises," a major and a minor. For example: (1) "All honest men tell the truth"; (2) "Smith is an honest man"; (3) "Therefore, Smith tells the truth." The first statement is the major premise; the second is the minor; and the third is the conclusion.

An error in either premise is, of course, reflected in an erroneous conclusion.

Seaside Nymph

Monitor Camera Club—From Margaret Rea, Clearwater, Fla.

Searching for Sea Shells Along the Beach Is a Pleasant Hot Weather Pastime

A Verse for Today . . .

For thus saith the LORD *unto the house of Israel, Seek ye me, and ye shall live.*—AMOS 5:4.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: A cloth made of milk is coming into fairly wide use as a suiting in Italy. Fancy, asking the natty dresser, "Who's your cow?"

Detroit News: Corrections on the story of the destruction of 103 Russian planes are now coming in. By one account, it was 3 planes, by another, 103 locusts.

In Lighter Vein

Three in One

Three men named Jones, all in the same line of business, opened shops next to each other. The one on the right had the name Jones painted in large letters over the door. The one on the left immediately did the same thing.

The sign-writer then approached the center Mr. Jones, asking him if he would like his name painted also.

"No," said the wily one. "I want you to paint the word 'entrance' over my door."—Grit.

Overdoing It

"You've put too much postage on this package, madame."

"Gracious me! I only hope it won't go too far."

Include Us Out!

"A bookworm," explained the wit, "is a person who would rather read than eat; or is it a worm that would rather eat than read?"

Reasonable

Ponderous Uncle: "My boy, it will pay you to be diligent in your studies. Remember, what you have learned no one can ever take from you."

Small Nephew: "Well, they can't take from me what I haven't learned, either, can they?"—Montreal Gazette.

Double Talk

Relish Maker: "I have picked Walla Walla for our new factory site."

Friend: "But why Walla Walla?"

Relish Maker: "Well it sounds like a good place to make chow chow."

Sh-h!

English Teacher: "Will you correct this sentence, 'Girls is naturally better looking than boys'?"

Sophomore: "Girls is artificially better looking than boys."—Capper's Weekly.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Kerosene Used to Be Called 'Coal Oil'

Kerosene at one time was commonly called "coal oil," because, when first discovered in 1846 by Dr. Abraham Gesner, of Prince Edward Island, Canada, the oil was obtained from coal. Later, Dr. Gesner gave the name "kerosene" to his product, from the Greek word keros, meaning "wax."

As the demand for this oil grew, other men investigated the possibility that there was a similarity between coal oil and petroleum; and a number of years later, kerosene began to be made from crude oil.

In one modern method of making kerosene, crude oil is distilled and discharged into a column 70 feet or more high. Gasoline vapors are drawn off at the top of the column, and kerosene (which is heavier) from a point lower down. Lower still, lubricating oil may be drawn off from the same tall column.

In the early days kerosene was priced as high as $1.50 a gallon, and had an extremely disagreeable odor; but improvements in refining methods brought the price down to more reasonable levels and did away with much of the odor. Thereupon coal oil became very popular for lighting and for fuel, and automobile makers authorized considerable experimenting with a view to developing kerosene motors.

In those days gasoline was sold as a heating fuel, or was simply dumped into the river as a waste product. However, when the "cracking" process of breaking

KEROSENE LAMP

down heavier forms of petroleum to make gasoline was developed, it made possible a greatly increased production of gasoline from crude oil, and automobile designers ceased to experiment with kerosene engines. Coal oil is not volatile enough to be successful except in certain types of tractor engines.

Today gas, electricity, and fuel oil have, to a great extent, displaced kerosene for lighting and heating purposes, although there still remain sections of the country where kerosene lamps and stoves are used.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Little Sister Writes a Letter

Detroit

Norma Jean Davis is happy today and so is Floogie. It all came about because of a letter her sister Dorothy, aged 9, wrote to the Detroit Free Press.

Norma Jean is 4 years old. Because of a physical disability she has to go to the hospital periodically. While she was there a few days ago, the dog catchers came and got Floogie, her pet dog which had been given her just a year ago. The mother's pension, which is the sole support of Mrs. Davis and her two children, just wouldn't stretch far enough to buy a license.

No sooner was Floogie taken away than resourceful Dorothy called the neighborhood youngsters together and held a council. It was suggested that a letter be written to the paper.

"Today the dog catchers took my little sister's dog," the letter said. "She is in the hospital getting a new cast on. She has been in the cast over a year. . . .

"She will cry when she comes home and her dog is gone. My mother hasn't any money to buy the license with. She isn't working. All we have is mother's pension. Do you know anyone who will help us get our dog back? His name is Floogie."

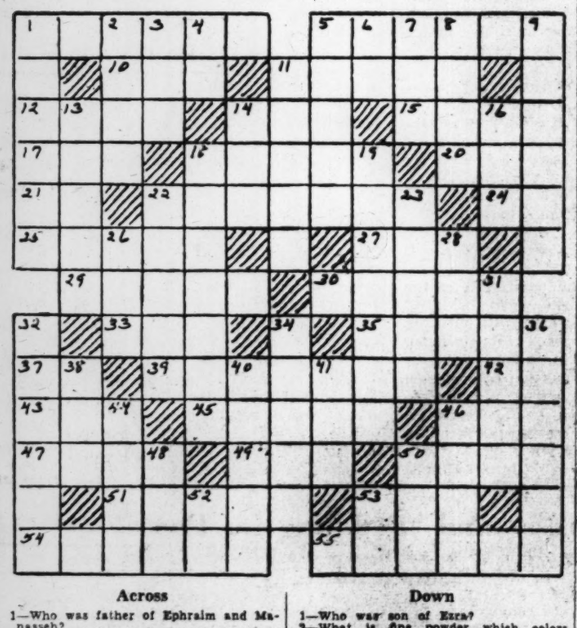
A Free Press reporter called on Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., President of the Common Council, who promptly introduced a motion to instruct the Police Department to release Floogie and to issue a free license.

And so it came about that when Norma Jean came home from the hospital Floogie was there to meet her. He had on a brand new license tag and a nice new collar, the latter supplied by a friendly policeman.

Daily Quotation

FORTUNE will call at the smiling gate.—JAPANESE PROVERB.

Daily Crossword Quiz



Across

1—Who was father of Ephraim and Manasseh?
5—What town was in extreme south of Palestine?
10—What is an antonym of "new"?
11—What is name of a city of Belgium?
12—What is a kind of small brush used in painting window sashes?
14—Who was one of sons of Jether?
15—What would you get from eider ducks?
17—Rude small house is what?
18—What is a county of eastern Arkansas?
20—Block of paper is what?
21—What book of Bible follows II Chronicles (abbr.)?
22—Who is a legendary hero of Attica?
24—Depart.
25—Who was son of Micah?
27—Legal learning or knowledge is what?
29—What was a weight of ancient Rome?
30—Breach in a political party is called what?
33—Who remained firm to David's cause when Adonijah rebelled?
35—Who was Sarah's handmaid?
37—What exclamation expresses surprise?
39—What is name of a city of Texas?
42—What prefix denotes "two"?
43—What is a group formed by classification?
45—What is an unguiate mammal of South and Central America and Malaya?
46—What is name of a genus of snakes?
47—What is something by which one is unsuspectingly caught?
49—What is a town of I Chron 8:12?
50—What is first name of Sandburg, American poet?
51—What is a city of North Dakota?
53—What was relationship of Mizzah to Reuel?
54—What is Japanese name of Japan?
55—What is Premier Mussolini's first name?

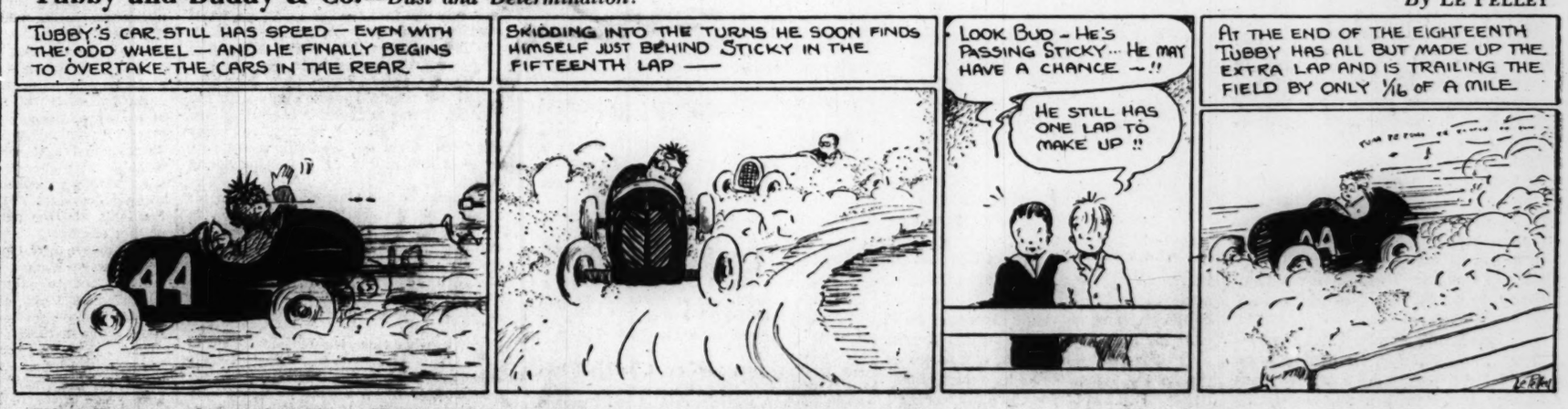
Down

1—Who was son of Ezra?
2—What is fine powder which colors smoke?
3—An extension at right angles to length of main building is what?
4—What is symbol for palladium?
5—What is a county of southwestern Nebraska?
6—In speaking of Biblical Bimhal, what pronoun would you use?
7—Limiting region or part is what?
8—What is a blind alley called?
9—Threadneedle Street is in what city?
11—What do you call twelve dozen?
13—European blackbird is what?
14—Exist.
16—Joker is what?
18—Ancient Greeks and Romans drove what (sing.)?
19—What is used in making matches?
22—What is a river of central Italy?
23—What is a cold dish of green vegetables dressed with oil?
26—What consists chiefly of nitrogen and oxygen?
28—Covering of false hair is what?
31—What is a timbrel?
32—Where was Ralph Waldo Emerson born?
34—Supply station is what?
36—What is theater district of any city called?
38—In speaking of Biblical Bilhah, what pronoun would you use?
40—What is an apartment for reception and exhibition of works of art?
41—Offer of a price at an auction is what?
44—What is a tool for tamping?
46—Who was a Levite of the line of Merari?
48—Seed of an apple or pear is what?
50—What prefix means "with"?
52—Not any.
53—If you were in Worcester, Mass., in what direction would you travel to reach Taunton (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Dust and Determination!*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Tenderfoot Cooking*

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mess Call*

By THE HAGERS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Neutrality—The Dangerous Way

It is hard to tell whether the vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against further action on neutrality legislation at this session of Congress was a vote against revision or a vote against Mr. Roosevelt.

The twelve Senators who favored postponement must know that they are running the risk that American sentiment may be misread abroad—that any government contemplating military adventures will gain boldness at each sign of American aloofness from the peace-or-war question in Europe. They should not need to be reminded that their way of preserving the arms embargo intact may prove a most dangerous way, since it leaves wide open the channels to war involvement through war-trade in commodities.

These twelve Senators must at least sense what is audible to ordinary ears: a public demand for protection against being drawn into any future war simply through trade. This demand requires a re-instatement of the cash-and-carry restrictions and, in present circumstances, the inclusion of arms and ammunition as well as less obvious war supplies under this provision.

* * *

How many of the dozen members who voted against further consideration of neutrality legislation at this session of Congress did so because they disagree with these points? How many voted on neutrality as a domestic political issue instead of voting on it as a question involving the prospects of world peace and of keeping America out of war?

It is hard to say. But here are some of the facts about the division in the Foreign Relations Committee that resulted in a twelve-to-eleven vote:

No Republican Senators voted for consideration of neutrality legislation at this session. Of the five Democrats who voted against further consideration, three were objects of Mr. Roosevelt's unfortunate "purge" activities last year. The two Senators whose position had not been previously defined and on whom the Committee's final decision appeared to depend were "purgees." If feelings engendered in 1938 have entered, even subconsciously, into the Committee's action, the Administration should count it a costly result.

* * *

Apart from this it ought to be noted that the members of the committee who voted to postpone the Bloom Bill, including those whose votes seemed crucial, may have made valid objections to the extreme looseness of wording which in certain sections of that measure tended to confer vague and sweeping powers upon the President. An example is the clause by which the whole system of restrictions would be made subject to such exceptions as the President might make in the form of "rules and regulations." Another objection could be that the Bloom Bill would restore only the "cash" part of cash-and-carry. However, if the committee were more concerned with meeting the foreign situation it could comb out such ambiguities from the bill or develop a better piece of legislation in its place.

Undoubtedly the Committee members have given serious thought to many factors affecting the merit of proposed legislation, apart from merely political inclinations. Personal convictions about the arms embargo and about throwing American weight with the European democracies naturally would influence the voting. In a margin so narrow as the one by which the Committee decided to shelve neutrality legislation, however, just a little "politics" would be more than enough.

Loans to Business

The Mead Bill, which aims to use the people's credit to guarantee loans by banks to small business, is another of those doubtful pieces of legislation which fortunately has to pass some very keen scrutiny. It would be another of a long list of laws whose ostensible purpose is to promote recovery but whose practical results may be merely to add to the public debt.

Of course there is bound to be difference of opinion when the point at issue is who shall borrow money and on what promise, guarantee or security. But there can be no debate as to whether the lender should have every possible assurance that he will get his money back. In lending there is almost always some risk. The Mead Bill apparently is predicated on the assumption that if the Government assumes 90 per cent of the risk, bankers will generously let down the bars and pass out the money with a minimum of restraint, instead of leaning over backward, as Senator Mead believes they now do, to keep the depositors' money safe.

The Mead Bill assumes that there is a large number of small businessmen who should properly get loans but cannot, and that bankers will lend this money if the bill becomes law. Yet Jesse H. Jones, biggest Federal lender of them all, who cannot be accused of speaking for the bankers, said flatly that "there has been no great demand for working capital . . . that has not been met" and that he was not aware of one little businessman legitimately deserving a loan who couldn't get it. Even more telling was the RFC chairman's assertion that the bill would fail to sluice out any millions of idle credit, because the banks would be unwilling to take the first 10 per cent of losses, as called for in the bill.

Such testimony from an Administration supporter and advocate of liberal credit conditions, would seem to weight the scales pretty heavily against handing out Federal funds to persons whom Mr. Jones describes as chiefly "applicants with promotional ideas, with no successful record of business experience, and little prospect of success."

At least two courses of action seem feasible. One would be for the government to remove restrictions which hamper banks in their lending policies, such as certain methods of examiner criticism, characterized by the RFC chairman as "outmoded, unintelligent and officious." The other would be to create an atmosphere in which businessmen of experience are encouraged to utilize some of the abundant credit now going begging.

No Tax, But a Gift

The country is crowded today with the ranks of those desirous of escaping what they consider the burden of increasing taxes. Hardly, then, would one expect to hear of an individual who willingly offered to pay the equivalent of taxes which, according to law, were no longer exacted.

Yet this very circumstance has just occurred in Wellesley, Mass., where are situated the Dana Hall Schools. In celebration of their new existence as a tax-exempt organization, these schools have recently paid to the town of Wellesley $28,049.65 which would formerly have been the amount of the tax. This generous act has obviated the necessity for increasing the Wellesley tax rate by 66 cents per $1000 in order to make up for an unexpected drop in income.

Credit for this exceptional action belongs to Miss Helen Temple Cooke, head of Dana Hall for the last forty years. Evidently the gesture has given her great satisfaction. For in Wellesley she has spent a life of usefulness; in Wellesley she has met with success. Why should she not feel grateful and desire to make some return for the benefits received? It is the rare person who has vision and courage to act upon such an impulse. The example should help make generosity more accustomed.

Banjos on the Beach

Among the items in the summer program of the British Broadcasting Corporation is a microphone tour of the concert parties at various seaside resorts. This, one feels, is something of a tribute to the present standard of beach shows, and the compliment attends a great improvement.

Only yesterday the black-faced minstrel, and the Pierrot, struggling with wholly inadequate material and technique, to upset gravity and "bring down the house," were pathetic spectacles. At the best, the thin tintinabulation of the banjo fought a losing battle against the mutter of conversation, the click of knitting needles, and the rustle of paper bags, that rose unashamedly from the "tuppenny stalls"; while, frequently, it would waste its sweetness on the deserted chair. Even the "superior" shows on the pier drew an audience only when people were driven to dreary witticisms by even drearier weather.

Today, however, the average concert party that goes down to the sea again runs little risk of playing merely "to the lonely sea and the sky"; it is able to get by the public indifference, because, more often than not, it has a "star" to steer it by. It has talent, and originality; and so far as the best traditions of vaudeville are concerned, nothing is more honored on the beach than their observance.

Country Editor

Those who are appreciatively aware of the major part he has played in the development of a nation realize, following a vacation visit to the "old home town," that the country editor is belatedly coming into his own. A new, conservatively gray suit has replaced the shiny serge of yesteryear; a modest car is parked before his recently painted home or office, and he exudes a general air of well-being more convincing than the boldest bold-faced type—these are evidences of a security which he has modestly refrained from mentioning in his paper on the theory that it wouldn't be "news."

Although it has chronicled assiduously the doings of Podunkville, the comings and goings of its residents, its marriages, the repainting of its homes or the building of new ones, the rural newspaper has omitted an all-important item—the gradual change in the status of its editor. In an earlier day he was frequently a "one-man newspaper," since he not only gathered news items and solicited advertisements, but, this phase of journalistic activity completed, set them into type, made up the forms and, with a robust assistant, ran off the meager edition and carried it to the post office for mailing. His writings invariably radiated an optimism he must sometimes have been far from feeling, since he would interrupt an editorial advocating a four-figure expenditure for a waterworks system to accept an offering of farm produce or cordwood on subscriptions.

But this condition is now seemingly at an end. During the so-called "recession years" the country editor has paradoxically prospered. Those who have followed his course during the devious years like to think that in rallying to his support, in recognizing his true value through giving him a hand in the shaping of civic affairs instead of permitting him to merely chronicle them, the community is paying a long-deferred debt.

Walk in Winter

Come on, Jim, you've worked enough
On Ginger's harness. Let it go awhile.
Tonight, beside the fire, you'll finish it.
We won't go into town today or maybe
All this week. Let's get outside
And breathe some air that doesn't smell
Of wood smoke and stale food.
The children will be in from school right soon.
Get bundled up. It's awful cold outside,
But awful clean.

Just look, Jim, at the children's tracks
Across the lawn. It looks as if a herd of sheep
Had run around instead of just our three.
They're so full of life that nothing seems
To hold them down except the new schoolmam.
I'd like to have her knack of saying just a word
To keep them still. I guess it's just because
They're used to me and listening there inside
Their heads to something from way off yonder.
Children are that way. Let's climb the hill.
I always like to look down from the top
And see our place. It looks so cozy there
And kind of still. I hope we make enough this fall
To paint the house again. It's sort of drab.

We worked hard, you and I, to plant that field,
Right homely, with its coat of sod removed
And rough, bare muscles of the earth revealed
By the paring of your plow.
Strange things moved there. . . .
A mother quail
Ran to protect her young with dragging wing
Pretending to be hurt. That island there
Is where you left her nest untouched
Dragging the sharp blade by so the horses' feet
Would not come near. The quails rose from
The stubble underfoot to find new roosts
As it rolled under in smooth black curls of earth.

Look at it now, white plains of snow.
And know that underneath the late fall grain
Waits for the resurrection of an early spring.
Another month or so will see green blades.
We'll fight against the crows and watch the field
For thistle patch and choking bachelor weed.
We'll search the sky for any sign of rain,
Make fast the fence against the pestering cows,
And pray against a flying cloud of hoppers
Spreading ruin as they black the sky.

You're shivering. That wind cuts through our wraps.
We'd better go back to the fire. It will soon be
Time for the chores. Somehow, on this hill
I caught a note of spring. No robin came.
No crocus pushed its way up through the snow.
The sun was hidden by a veil of cloud,
Heavy and thick and gray.
But I caught a sudden glow of warmth
In a world walled in by ice. And unheard melody
Of creeping brooks which, far underneath our feet,
Slid from their winter blankets to the sea.

JEAN CLARK

"He Serves His Party Best Who Serves His Country Best"

From inaugural address of President Hayes, March 5, 1877

Prologue to a Part

Benjamin Franklin is said never to have been able to remember a time when he could not read. For my part, I have never been able to remember a time when I was not playing a part. This is partly accounted for by the fact that during my early years the American theater was making a sentimental and melodramatic backdrop against which everyday life was staged; and partly by my having a father whose recreation was vaudeville, and a mother who collected McGuffey readers and Schumaker's publications for declamatory and elecutionary purposes.

Having been locally starred in Steele Mackaye's History-making "Hazel Kirk," my mother early dedicated me to the theater, and herself undertook to fit me for it. My whole course as I recall was illustrated from "Hazel Kirk"—ethics as well. Whenever my youthful step faltered the least, my mother aptly quoted "Hazel's mother." And the quotation usually was: "My son, we must do right, if it kills us!" I never failed to respond to those noblest of words—even though many times I felt the worst would be the result.

On the background of "Hazel Kirk" was embroidered all sorts of more evanescent if no less noble themes, which my mother gave publicly but required me to study with her privately. These included "The Story the Violin Told," "Hostler Joe," "Kentucky Belle," and not a few adaptations made by her from the works of those she found worthy.

My father on the other hand went in for comedy, which to a child seemed, and maybe was, the greater art. He entertained but never instructed. I couldn't have learned anyway, for I never had breath enough for the "Irish Jubilee" which was the chief jewel of his comedic crown.

* * *

Our town had once boasted a very grand Grand Opera House, on a very small scale naturally, but in my day it was reserved for graduation exercises. To me, it recalls only unending processions of young girls in yards and yards of white with satin bows who came stiffly but correctly out, declaimed something from the historic and classic past, and then fell back into that interminable line again. In those days the Opera House had become reminiscent of the front parlor, given its regular weekly airing but put to use publicly only on ceremonial occasions!

Carlisle Hall on the west side of the square had then become the center of dramatic enterprise: Everything from "East Lynn" to the Old Fiddlers Contest took place there. There were posts in the way no matter where you sat, the chairs were of the none-too-comfortable folding type, and the stage was a tiny boxed-in affair at the back side away from the street. But the curtain would have drawn its meed of praise anywhere. Neither money nor art had been spared in its making. Of the best asbestos, it presented in full colors, after the fashion of tapestry, the hanging gardens of Babylon, while around its borders local merchants laid their advertising in a perfect black-and-white mosaic.

The uprolling of that asbestos meant the disclosure of history in the making, for some of the finest names in the theater's memory graced the playbills of Carlisle Hall. I thought of this just recently when I came on some forgotten copies of Burr Mackintosh Monthly and saw manly physique and statuesque beauty which brought their great art to our very door.

My part in this glory was of a lesser, but no less essential, sort. According to custom, advance notice was given of a play's coming by a flood of handbills a week before. The day of the performance itself, a parade took place. My part was with the handbills and the parade. In the parade I usually carried a gold embossed banner with the name of the play. I distinctly remember the grandness of the one I held aloft for "The Cry Baby"—I recited "Excelsior" under my breath all along the route, and contributed not a little to my conviction that I was a definite part of things. For "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—this must have been a super-colossal endeavor—I donned a flaming red jacket with braid enough for the Navy and opened the procession leading a bloodhound! It was not until the motion pictures began to make illegitimate inroads that I was forced into parades and odd jobs with the circus and Wild West.

* * *

Only once, I believe, did I ever achieve a speaking part in anything at old Carlisle Hall. That was one line in a home-talent classic entitled, "Later on in the Beginment." I was a drummer boy and my line ran: "My grandfather fit and died in the Revolution and so did I!" With feeling and fervor, I gave that line my everything!

There was an idyllic interlude in the open air. We set up our stage in the orchard. The apple blossoms drifted impartially over players and spectators. Our play should have been something sweetly tragic out of Shakespeare; instead it was an acrobatic revue. We had arrived at a place where histrionics had to make the best of traveling rings and trapezes. Julian Eltinge was then the talk, and I was adapting him to the trapeze with the help of a long gauzy dress and a pair of white stockings. The hour was dusk, purposely set to heighten the effect of my appearance high in the air swaying gracefully and coyly like a female Victorian Tarzan. As the act progressed I was really to have the audience on the edges of their seats with my skill and daring. I did. My trailing draperies fluttered into the candle footlights and the performance had a surprising ending.

And now a new Opera House was rising, with a stage adequate for big-time productions. It opened with "The Only Son," for which I passed bills once more. I was making the slowest sort of progress toward the stage. After that came in due course, "Tempest and Sunshine," "Lena Rivers," "The Divorce Question," "The Great Divide," "Brewster's Millions." I was still on the wrong side of the foots, even though I was now an usher.

"Windmills of Holland" and "Fifi of the Toy Shop" at last brought me to the stage, but by then, like Wordsworth's growing boy, I had traveled far from the entrancing vision—almost into that fading light of common day. It was such a happy Prologue, and if the part itself is not at all upon the boards, that experience has nevertheless impressed upon me the inescapable fact that after all it is still a part I'm playing—I can still give it my everything! JOHN LEROY

The Wide Horizon

How to Meet Communism

By William F. Russell
Dean of Teachers College, Columbia University

From an address before the New York Department Convention of the American Legion

When it comes to fighting Communists I am a battle-scarred veteran. But after twenty years I cannot tell one by looking at him. If only he were a tall man with bushy black whiskers, a bomb in his hand, a knife in his teeth, and a hand grenade in each pocket of his smock, I could recognize him. However, only the leaders proclaim their membership. The clever are silent, hidden, anonymous, boring from within. You can tell a Communist only by his ideas.

Now the American Legion loves democracy. It upholds the American Way. It seeks to perpetuate democracy. As a patriotic power, alert to alien isms, it justly considers Communism subversive, and has taken up the fight. What tactics should we adopt? What plan of campaign should we map? The answer, as I see it, is to note the conditions under which Communism has come to flourish in foreign lands and then do our best to see to it that these conditions never obtain here.

And what were the conditions that gave Communism its chance in Russia? These were, I think, three. First, widespread misery, poverty, and distress; second, suppression of freedom of speech and the right of meeting and assembly; third, general ignorance.

These are the three conditions that give Communism a chance to flower and flourish.

* * *

When you have abject poverty widespread, when people are out of work, when houses are damp, dirty, cold, and crowded, when children cry for food, there you have a soil fertile for Communism. It is no accident that there are Communists in the suburbs of Paris and London, in Harlem, or along the waterfront in New York and San Francisco.

One way, then, to fight Communism is to go in to the root of poverty and distress. Whatever you may think of certain aspects of the work of the present Administration, you must see that in the program of resettlement, in the WPA, in the CCC Camps, and in the National Youth Administration, President Roosevelt and his advisers have been helping the poor and distressed. Some think we can never pay for it. Some think that conditions will be worse in the long run. We must admit, however, that what they have done for the poor has been the most powerful blow against Communism. No matter what the national government does, whether you agree with this program or not, the good American who wishes to fight Communism must lend every effort to clean up the slums, to assist the unlucky, to cure the sick, to care for the widow and orphan. . . .

Communists advance their ideas as if they were new. They try to make people think that their plans are practical and workable. They don the sheep's clothing of democracy, trying to deceive the ignorant, when they have not the slightest belief in democracy at all. . . . As one learned Frenchman said, "Communism can destroy capitalism, but cannot replace it." . . .

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To hit Communism at its weakest point you must have education. You cannot fight an idea by banishing it. You cannot fight an idea by shooting it. Purges, "red scares," teachers' oaths, discharging professors, never stopped Communism. The only way you can fight an idea is by meeting it with another idea; and the only way you can meet it with another idea is by proper education. . . .

Let boys and girls hear of the theories of social improvement. Let them know what Communism and Fascism think they are. Let them go right down to the bottom. Knowledge is power. . . .

The wisest men from the time of the Greeks have sensed that we really live in two worlds—the world of sticks and stones, and the world of the intellect, the world of the spirit. . . .

There is a land of the slave and there is a land of the free, and the passport to this happy land is a liberal education and a belief in power beyond one's self. . . .

Our people will perish unless we reincorporate in our life the statement made 150 years ago in our Northwest Ordinance: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." This accomplished, in this spirit, by the schools and by all other means of education—colleges, churches, clubs, organizations, museums, libraries, theater, and the press—we shall have a happy people.

Free Press—and "Peddling for Profit"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue I noted the report of an address by Prof. Alexander Meiklejohn of Dartmouth College, delivered at the organization meeting of the Western Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee. From this report I quote: "Discussing the influences which now tend to color the presentation of news through the press, Professor Meiklejohn added: 'I can't stand the peddling of intelligence for profit—as the press now does through commercial institutions. The State is the only agency that can make a free press.' Talk of the 'inalienable rights of the individual,' the Professor asserted, is 'so much nonsense.' The individual, he declared, 'has no right except through the State.'"

This address is a notable example of free speech and its reporting by the press an equally notable example of a free press. If statements so diametrically opposed to the theories of their rulers had been uttered or printed in a totalitarian state, those responsible would have been in a concentration camp or before a firing squad within forty-eight hours.

We welcome this statement, however, because it brings into such clear focus the causes of so much of the present unrest and strife in the world. Many claim the causes of this strife are economic, but this view is only superficial since it refers to the tools of the strife rather than its cause. The struggle is mental, the clash of ideas. This idea underlies all autocracy: that the State consists of an individual or small group of individuals abrogating to themselves the privilege of dominating and controlling all others, enforcing their abrogation with any brutality necessary to make it effective. The thing to keep clear in consciousness is that such government is but the exercise of human will for individual ends.

In contrast to this the people of the United States have for three centuries been laboring to express in human affairs the opposite idea; namely, that every right man has is an integral part of his nature, built in by the Creator, and that human government is created by the individual citizen to be his servant in doing those things which can better be done co-operatively than by individual action.

It is the hope and glory of democracy that when erroneous beliefs are expressed as at Northampton, there are free speech and a free press to expose and counteract them.

WINTHROP L. UPTON

Winchester, Mass.